The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. B. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAROYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M'COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

I. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, after street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, Main st. cor. Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. GUIRKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Marked House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HASKELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Butt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east Side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE.—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright; Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 3 o'clock, p. m.—Class Meeting on Monday evenings; Preaching on Wednesday evenings; Prayer meeting on Friday evenings. Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Second M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. Jno H Burgess, W C.—Achoreo, No. 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, C Piemont, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, P W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Colraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlett; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Perebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonthall; Surveyor, Commissioners, M H Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Perebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Pereboe.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Mosely.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Perebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B C Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hoffer; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Riff; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Sophan H Horton; Coroner, Osborn A Coles; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, Zephaniah Askew, jr.; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsom, Wm Reed, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Colraine (Bertie); Representative, Thomas Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Eateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Rolt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J R Bonner, Washington; Beaufort.; Representative, Timothy Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Siterson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Wm C Eborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, A C Wentz, F G Martindale, H J Modlin, Jas L Hadnot, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Cupeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Burrow, Thos Holland—n, J H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representative, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, T G Wilson; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Harrison; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, H W Speight; Surveyor, T B Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jas Cahoon, R F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas Medlesic, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Stocks, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. BEARDSLEE, Private Secretary to the Governor.

T. W. BROGDEN, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Coburn L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, inclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES.—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Alfred Whitaker; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS.—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sheraid; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. T. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

I've been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their business more,
And their neighbors' less;
For instance, you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin
To mind our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be so with others;
It would be strange if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

Oh! would that we had charity
For every man and woman:
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know "to err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother;
And as we journey down life's road,
Do good to one another.

Selected Story.

In the Mountains.

In the fall of 1856 I was traveling eastward in a stage-coach from Pittsburg over the mountains. My fellow-travelers were two gentlmen and a lady. The oldest gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed about fifty; in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished, and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on different topics, until the road became more abrupt and precipitous; but, on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach-wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change on his countenance. His eyes, lately filled with the light of intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious—the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead was beaded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Use this cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle, with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had entirely traversed the mountain, and descended into the country beneath, that his fine features relaxed from their perturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity that I had at first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and a gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation, and to my fellow-traveller also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation."

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary, it will relieve them." [illegible]

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveller thus proceeded.

"At the age of eighteen I was light of foot, and I fear (he smiled) light of head. A fine property on the banks of the Ohio acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to ejoy it, and delighted to get free from college life. The month was October, the air bracing, and the mode of conveyance, a stage like this, only more cumbrous. The other passengers were few—only three in all—one old gray-headed planter of Louisiana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about seventeen, and his son about ten years of age.

"They were just returning from France, of which country the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

"The father was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other, that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning and a heavy dash of rain against the windows elicited an exclamation from my charming companion, that I knew how the night passed. Presently there came a low rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan through the forest trees.

"I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was dark as ebony, but the lightning showed the danger of our road. We were on the edge of a frightful precipice. I could see at intervals huge, jutting rocks, far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair-breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach-wheels, a tiny billet of wood, a stray root of a tempest-torn tree, restive horses, or a careless driver—any of these might hurl us from our sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest,' observed the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window. "How I love a sudden storm! There is something grand about the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunder-storm in Jura recurs to my mind. But are we on the mountain yet?'

"'Yes; we have begun the ascent?

"'Is it not said to be dangerous?'

"'By no means,' I replied; in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"'I only wish it was daylight, so that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But what's that?' and she covered her eyes from a sheet of lightning that illustrated the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity.

"Peal after peal of thunder instantly succeeded, there was a very volume of rain coming down at each thunder-burst, and with the deeper moaning of an animal in dreadful agony, breaking upon our ears, I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

"Louise, my beautiful fellow-traveller, became as pale as ashes. She fixed her eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and, turning to her father, she hurriedly remarked;

"'We are on the mountains.'

"I reckon we are,' was the unconcerned reply.

"With instinctive activity, I put my head through the window and called to the driver, but the only answer was the moaning of an animal, borne past me by the swift winds of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained in vain—it would not yield. At that instant I felt a cold hand in mine and dear Louise faintly articulate in my ear the following appalling words:

"'The coach is moving backwards.'

"Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach-door, and called on the driver in tones that rivalled the fierce blast of the tempest, whilst the conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being slowly moved backward!

"What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seems to me like a frightful dream.

"I rushed against the door with all my force, but it withstood my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from his desperate plunges that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid flashes of lightning played over our heads. By its light I could see for a moment the old planter standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven, and his lips moving as if in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashy cheek toward me as if imploring assistance; and I could see the bold glance of the boy flashing indignant defiance at the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll, a desperate plunge, a harsh, grating jar, a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand around her waist, and seize the fastenings attached to the coach roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

"I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted, but of that tremendous descent I soon lost all further knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of all sense and motion."

The traveller paused. His features worked for a minute or two as they did when we were on the mountain; he passed his hands across his forehead as if in pain, and then resumed his thrilling narative.

"On a low couch in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade, joy and sorrow, mirth and madness. Gentle hands soothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice for a time hushed all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fair young girl of about sixteen, who refused for a while to hold any discourse with me. At length, one morning, finding myself sufficiently recovered as to sit up, I insisted on knowing the result of the accident.

"'You were discovered,' said she, 'sitting on a ledge of rocks, amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to the roof of your broken coach with one hand, and the insensible form of a lady with the other.'

"'And the lady!' I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that made her draw back and blush.

"'She was saved, sir, by the means that saved you—a friendly tree.'

"'And her father and brother!' I impatiently demanded.

"'We found both crushed to death at the bottom of the precipice, and we buried them in one grave by the clover patch down in our meadow.'

"'Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you!' I muttered in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"'God pity her, indeed, sir,' said she, with a gush of heartfelt sympathy. 'Would you like to see her?' she added.

"I found her bathed in tears for her kindred, and she received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I need not detain you by describing the efforts I made to soothe her grief, but briefly acquaint you that at last I succeeded, and twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I have related we stood at the altar as man and wife. She still lives to bless me with her smiles, but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room, and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer.

"As for me," added the traveler, vaile a faint blush tinged his noble brow, "as for me, that accident has reduced me to the condition of a physical coward at the sight of a mountain precipice.

"But the driver," asked the lady passenger, who had listened to the story with much attention, "what became of the driver, and did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road, within a few steps of the place where the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horses."

And thus ended this thrilling and remarkable story of life.

Truth and Error.

Fable has made Truth and Error twins. They have gone abroad in the world—the one with shining forehead, bland expression, ever tendering that which is good, but without art; the other with subtil mein, insinuating grace, importunate address, and double-tongued in everything. The chiefest boast of man has been that he championed Truth and fought Error. The thought is the basis of religion, the foundation of law, the propelling element in every species of reform. The pulpit is a bastion of Truth, the court one of her strongholds. Science is a syllable just fallen from her lips. Error is ever present in all these fields, and wages war fiercely; but however often she prevails, her warriors retire in shamefacedness. In the broad battlefield of the world Truth appears with another champion. She has taken under her control the press of all lands, and strives to make it worthy of her banner. The battles of the future will not all be fought with sword. After the voice of the press has failed to strike terror into the armies of Error, or has been stifled by subtile poison from secret enemies, then and then only will bayonets cross and cannon belch forth iron death. There is no mission so proud as that of journalism. It has made and unmade men and states in the name of truth and justice, and it is yet but a fresh-dubbed knight amid the foemen which are to fight the future battles of God against the devil.

A NEWLY-ARRIVED immigrant, in soliciting work, stated that he wanted the money he hoped to earn, to send home to Ireland, "where," he added, "I have a wife and seven children and never saw one of them." This seemed such a bald and stupid lie that the person to whom he was making application for work angrily exclaimed, "How dare you tell me such stuff! How could you have a wife and seven children in Ireland without ever having seen one of them?" "Because, yer honor, the *one* I never saw was born after I sailed for Amerikey." He got a situation.

WHY is a man who has just carried his carpetbag ashore from a steamboat like an owner of the soil? Because he is possessed of landed property.

Miscellaneous.

Conflict and Progress.

Success is the reward of labor. Victory perches most proudly upon banners that have been borne through the fiercest struggles. That life is sweetest which is redeemed at the greatest sacrifice. Through all the eras of the world, struggles and developments have gone hand in hand. Mind has wrought with mind in peaceful yet strong debate; the world has been shaken with the contentions of marshaled armies, as the march of civilization has widened its course and quickened its advancement.

When form and beauty first dawned upon the world, the decree of the Infinite went forth and decided for all time the cause and course of progress. The great truth is evident in natural as well as human life. The cold and sweeping blasts of winter are mingled with the balmy breezes of summer, to rear from the tenier twig the monarch of the forest. Take from the course of life all the longings and strivings of the heart; remove the obstacles which make life a never ceasing conflict; let the crown be won without the cross; and manhood droops and dies, and life becomes an empty bauble. No one has ever lived, no one ever will live, who has reached or will reach the niche of greatness, without the contests which require the exertion of manly strength and heroic will.

When a system can secure a martyr, its existence is no longer problematical. Though the consuming fagots be piled high, and the shouts and jeers of persecutors fill the air, the victim perishes for a truth, the power of which in time fills the world, and renders his memory sacred forever.

The sentiment of an entire people never keeps pace with those noble champions of progress, who bless the world. And he whose thoughts and labors are in advance of public opinion, has a work to perform, a conflict to experience, which tries the strongest heart. Yet as the conflict goes on, waxing stronger and fiercer, victory rests upon the leaders of the van, and their names and memories are surrounded with a halo of glory.

Great developments never come suddenly. Principles of truth, worthy as they may be to command an immediate repetition, must contest their progress step by step, until having been tried as by fire, they become fixed and universal. To bring the proud nationalities that now hold sway in the earth, up from the darkness of barbaric times, wars have raged, overturned, and swept again in course; theories that seemed the very soul of abiding power, have been challenged, met, and overthrown, until, little by little, ignorance has given place to knowledge, the old has assumed the new; light shines where once was darkness, and advancement inspires the world.

The myriads of battle-fields which dot the entire globe, tell the wondrous story of life. They speak of the crumbling thrones of despots; of wrongs redressed and rights promulgated; of blinding passion and prejudice, which ruled for their time and then yielded their sway.

He who would rise above the common level, and fulfill his true destiny,—who would receive the applaudits of the world and the approbation of God, must gird himself to the conflict with a willing and courageous heart. For he only is a true hero, and secures a hero's reward, who has withstood every shock and boldly advanced upon every barrier. Thus shall the conflict go on,—the shadow of sorrow giving place to the smile of joy,—opposition to victory,—death to life, until progress becomes perfection.

Remarkable Occurrence.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the particulars of the sinking of ground on Dr. Cooper's farm, near Liberty, Indiana. The writer says:

On Sunday morning, five weeks ago, Mr. Dawson, a near neighbor of Dr. Cooper's, while out in the field among his cattle, heard a loud, rumbling noise seemingly in the earth. The cattle were frightened so that they stopped feeding, and ran across the field. The same mysterious noise was heard by Esquire Burke four and a half miles southwest of this place, by J. F. Witt three miles north, and by Dr. Garvier six miles southeast.

The next day after this noise had been heard Dr. Cooper discovered that a patch of his land, perhaps a quarter of an acre, had sunk, as described by J. P. K. It has sunk considerably since then. I was shown the place, and found it to be on the side of a tongue of land rising some forty feet between two ravines. The side on which the sinking occurred is irregular and broken, the indications being that a number of such sinks or slides had at different times taken place. The sinking of the ground could be accounted for on the principle of land slides, were it not that the piece which sunk did not move downward toward the ravine, but inward, making the same break below as above, and leaving a distinct crevice on each side.

About two hundred yards from this place is a still more remarkable evidence of some subterranean commotion. Here, in a field gently sloping towards the south, is a crack in the earth from four to six inches wide, which can scarcely be accounted for on any other theory than that of an upheaval of the earth in this vicinity. The crevice was partially closed up by the late heavy rains, but some thirty or forty feet of it are yet very distinct even through the tall grass. The landslide theory could not possibly be applied in this case, as the crevice runs up and down the slope, and is most distinct where the ground is almost level. There is no creek or ravine on either side of it.

Talent and Cleverness.

Genius rushes like a whirlwind; talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and heavy horses; cleverness skims like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp shrill note and a sudden turning. The man of genious dwells with men and nature; the man of talent in his study; but the clever man dances here, there, and everywhere, like a butterfly in a hurricane, striking everything and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories, the clever man will assail the individual, and slander private character. The man of genius despises both; he needs none, he fears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own strength; he interferes with none, and walks forth an example that eagles fly alone. It is true that should a poisonous wrom cross his path he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise him; but he will not, connot attack the privacy of another.

A Sponge—What is it?

"What is a sponge made of?" said George, gasping, snuffing, and winking under his Croton bath. No one near could tell him; and the maid suggested that he "needn't be askin' such foolish questions, but just keep still and be washed," and so the matter ended.

Now listen, George, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean, and was part of a living animal.

For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water their appearance is very different from this which you now see.

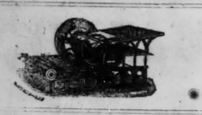
This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the water, it was covered all over the outside, and filled in every one of these little holes with a soft substance something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or rather drink. You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea water minute animals which serve it for food, and increase its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off—and after moving about a while very briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here;) the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly, either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many

NORTH CAROLINIAN.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 8, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice Anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are making arrangements which when completed—and they will be very soon—will enable us to give all the latest news from Washington and elsewhere, as well as to report the New York and Baltimore Markets. We are determined to spare no effort in making the NORTH CAROLINIAN a first-class journal.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

The greeting the NORTH CAROLINIAN has received from the public has been of the most encouraging character. We hear but one expression and that is: the *paper shall be sustained.* Many who had their doubts and fears,—some that it would fail to take a high and dignified stand, others that it would be bitterly and offensively partisan—stood aloof until the paper appeared. It has satisfied them, and most of them are ordering their names to be entered upon our subscription books.

We do not intend to deceive any one. *We are a Republican.* The principles and policy of that organization receive our sanction and endorsement. We believe them to pe true and best calculated to promote the interests and welfare of our great Republic. Yet it is no part of our duty as a Republican to pander to the depraved and vitiated tastes too much encouraged by the press, nor shall we deal in scurrility, personal vituperation and abuse against those happening to disagree with us. In our political discussions we hope to preserve a fairness, candor and dignity that shall command the respect of our readers. While we yield no judgment upon public men, surrender no conviction of right and duty, abandon no principle which has received our advocacy, we shall plead for peace, concord and fraternity among the people. The old battle grounds are clothed with verdure, the old armies have vanished away, the old party leaders have fallen from the front. Let us realize that *an epoch of Progress and Development has dawned upon us.* And as we are one in name and destiny, let us be one in hope and purpose, aim and effort.

In addition to using our influence in favor of inducing the people of this State to put forth their noblest efforts and best energies that peace and tranquility may reign supreme, we shall endeavor to make the NORTH CAROLINIAN an agent through which the dormant activities of the sons and daughters of the "Old North State" shall be aroused in order that her rich material resources may be fully developed. This is one of our great needs. There is a wide field before us, but we enter it willing to work. As we succeed—in proportion as the attention of our people is thus directed and absorbed will the worst vestiges of the last decade become obliterated, and the strifes and hatreds and quarrels of the past will be felt to be—what they are—crimes that cripple, nay destroy our usefulness our happiness and our progress.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Since our last issue another Fourth of July has come and gone. Once again we have lived up to, celebrated, and left behind, the anniversary of the birthday of the American Republic. Once again the hearts of the American people, without regard to race or complection, have throbbed exultingly in the one brave happiness of being *free*! Aye, and once again the proud nations of the old world, glittering with regal splendor, proud with never satisfied ambition, rich, enviable, strong, and great, in all things save one, have heard from across the sea—from the Empire of the West, the low murmuring echo of our pæans to Liberty, which to them is an unwelcome warning, a stifled threat, that makes their stately thrones seem to rock as in the first mutterings of a coming earthquake, a prophecy for the future, which finds warm response in the hearts of multitudes, who to day do unwilling homage to men like themselves, save from the accident of birth.

It is eminently fitting and proper that the day which marked the dawn of Freedom for all mankind should have a public and general observance. Never should any true American become indifferent to it. Never should any one feel that the heritage we possess is of so little value as to shrink from the exercise of this privilege—nay this duty. We owe it to ourselves to keep forever burning brightly within our hearts the flame of undeviating loyalty to the principles which gave us birth and made us a great people. We could never weary of the story of the struggle of our forefathers for nationality and in defense of the, to the world, new doctrine of that of the *inalienable right Freedom* for ALL MEN, and it will do us [illegible] ren good to read or hear the Declaration of Independence!

The Fourth of July 1869 is gone forever, butnot its teachings, not the hallowed memories which it awoke, and we may well linger a little in the reactionary quiet which has succeeded it, to impress upon ourselves all that it meant to us, and all it bade us do and be as citizens of a great Republic, standing in the van of human progress, with the eyes of millions oppressed and down trodden fixed wishfully upon us. Let us not forget our responsibilities; let us not neglect our duties.

As announced in our last, on the 23rd of June Pensylvania renominated Governor GEARY, and Ohio Governor HAYES. On the 24th Maine followed suit, renominating Gov. Chamberlain. "Well done, good and faithful servants," declares the Republican party of these great States.

For once since the Rebellion closed, Texas sends greeting to the nation in the shape of an abundant Wheat harvest.

MORE INQUIRIES FROM NORTHERN MEN.

Scarce a mail reaches us from the North without a letter of inquiry. As announced in our last, our replies must be made through our paper.

A gentleman from Light street, Pa., asks: "1. What is the population of Elizabeth City. 2. What was it before the war? 3. What is the distance to the ocean? 4. How far is it from Norfolk?"

We answer, 1. about 2200; 2. about 4000. During the war the Public buildings and about one-fourth of the residences were destroyed; 3. the distance to the ocean is 25 miles: 4. we are about 50 miles from Norfolk.

A farmer from Camden, Pa., wants to know: "What is the average wages for labor per month?"

Labor is cheap. The average price is $14. per month, the laborer boarding himself.

A correspondent from Bloomsburg, Pa., enquires.

"What is the average heat in summer, and what the average cold in winter?"

The average heat in summer is 80°. The extreme scarcely ever exceeding 96°. This is not as great as in the hot months in the North; and then we have the advantage of an almost continual breeze from the ocean which so moderates the heat as to relieve it of its oppressiveness. In winter the average cold is 55° above zero. The greatest exteme is 20° above zero.

An enterprising gentleman from Frankford Pa, asks: "Can you give me any information about shingles and California rails."

Yes. As for prices they will be regularly reported in our Market Price Current. Juniper rails—and they never rot—are worth from $50. to $60. per thousand. Cypress shingles can be bought at from $2,25 to $4,50 according to size. There is an inexhaustible supply of both in this country.

HON. CHARLES C. POOL.

Our townsman Hon. CHARLES C. POOL, whose marriage we announced in our last issue, deserves a more lengthy notice than we had time to prepare. He is one of the rising young men of the State and will yet make his mark upon its history as well as that of the nation.

Judge POOL graduated in our State University in June 1860. He at once commenced the study of law with his Uncle Hon. JOHN POOL. In due time he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession under the most favorable auspices. Always a consistent and uncompromising Union man, he soon arose to prominence in the ranks of the Republican party. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1867 by the largest majority ever given in the District. In the Convention he took a prominent part. He was honored with the position of Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and to him are the people of North Carolina very much indebted for the liberal feature of the Constitution on this vital question.

In April 1868 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of this Judicial District. His success on the Bench has been marked. Very few appeals have been taken from his decisions, and such has been the impartiality of his administration of the law that he not only has won the respect and confidence of the Bar and the people but all opposition has been disarmed.

Judge POOL is yet a young man, only twenty nine years of age. He is we believe the youngest man on the Bench in the State, if not in the United States. We repeat, he has a bright future before him.

AN UNJUST ATTACK ON JUDGE BROOKS.

We are surprised to learn that the *Old North State*, of Salisbury, has recently published an unjust attack upon our distinguished townsman Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS. It was not to be expected that a journal occupying the high toned position claimed by our cotemporary would lend itself in giving currency to such abuse and misstatements. At some future day we propose reviewing the charges, not that Judge BROOKS needs any vindication at our hands, for his reputation for inflexible integrity and purity of purpose is so well established throughout the State that nothing we could say would add to it; but it is our duty as a public journalist, when a good and pure man is made the object of uncalled for and unjust animadversion, to notice and repel it.

No man in the broad land occupies a prouder position than Judge BROOKS. Esteemed by men of all parties as an able lawer, an impartial Judge and a high toned christian gentleman, he has won a popularity since his call to the Bench no less gratifying than it is merited.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The first Thursday in August is the day fixed for the election of officers in the various townships in this State. The officers to be elected are two Justices of the Peace, a Clerk, who shall be *ex-officio* Treasurer, a Constable, and three School Committeemen for each township. [illegible]s in every township in which any city or [illegible]n is situated, or which may consist of [illegible]ty or town, the number of Justices to be elected shall be two more than the number of wards in such city or town, Elizabeth City Township will elect seven.—Where cities or towns are not divided into wards, one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than that number of inhabitants, one additional Justice will be chosen.

We trust it will be the aim of our friends everywhere to nominate good men—such as are best qualified for these positions. Every interest demands this.

Ex-President Johnson recently visited the Howard Female College at Gallatin, Tennessee, made an hour's speech to the pupils, and then shook hands with and kissed them. In the course of his remarks, he said that if he had enjoyed as good educational advantages in early life as they were having, he should have passed his life as a schoolmaster, and not as a public man.—*Exchange.*

We pity the young ladies. As for the Ex-President's statement, it only shows how much the United States suffered from the ignorance *of* one man.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

One of the precepts taught us by an old friend was to "borrow no trouble about the future, but *plan to meet its requirements.*" The longer we live the more are we impressed with the wisdom of the old man's advice. It is both prudent and wise to determine upon a future policy suggested by past experience and present necessities. has been one grave oversight in all our planning as a people. Especially has this been so in the South. There was a vigorous application to acquire. There was an aim to spread over great surfaces. But how few planned to *save.* What was acquired slipped away without thought of what to-morrow would bring forth.

Now as a people we have reached a point in our history where we must stop to think. Instead of struggling to acquire we must set about taking care of and developing what we have. Waste brings poverty. Extravagance and indolence breed want. On the other hand production brings prosperity, and economy secures the rightful fruition thereof. Then let us, one and all, set about planning to economize Let our productions be increased and every available source of wealth utilized. It will benefit us all.

LET IT GO TO STAY.

We see by the papers that the Democratic Party in the Northern States is about once more to go through the form of holding State Conventions. What trouble, and effort, and pain for nothing. A short time since we saw an account of the death of an old lady somewhere out East who for thirty six years had been bed-ridden. Hard as her fate was we are sure that it was not to be compared with that of the Democracy. With organization completely shattered it would have been comparatively comfortable had it been allowed to have gone to bed and stayed there. It could have quietly taken rations of physic and sympathising neighbors might have fed it with gruel—ah how much easier would this have been than to be compelled in its extremity, year after year, to get up and dress itself, aye to *disguise* itself, and hold State Conventions. Hard fate! No wonder it is fretful and grumbles and scolds. Do let it go to bed and *stay* there!

EMIGRATION IS COMING.

Heretofore the West carried the flag of progress with collossal strides to the shores of the Pacific. With all our vast advantages of climate and soil, of river and harbor, we could not compete with the West. Emigration, men of capital and enterprise turned a cold shoulder to us. And why? Simply and mainly because of slavery. *We know this to be so.* The freedom loving, enterprizing, industrious Yankee sought a home and fields for operating where progress and development should be encouraged and fostered. Thus has the West been settled and made the power in the nation it is.

But now that the obstacle is removed, emigration from the North, with capital and energy and skilful industry, is coming South. With it will come the banner of progress and liberty. They will come, bringing with them their customs, and industry, and improved machinery and all that is so much needed to make the South the most prosperous and most powerful portion of the Union.

TOO MUCH LAND.

The old plantation system of the South must be abandoned Instead of farms of one and two thousand acres, with the improvements located near the center, these plantations must be divided up into small farms of one and two *hundred* acres, and they must have houses built upon them. Less land and better tillage must become the rule. We want a system too of mixed husbandry and skillful and inteligent labor.

These are facts, and they must be recognized. The farms are too large. It cannot thus be cultivated to best advantage. Divide up and sell. One acre can be made produce what is now reaped off five. And our population will be increased. This will bring with it other benefits. Trade will improve, mechanics be in demand, labor find abundant employment, more and better schools spring up, and intelligence and prosperity follow in their train.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

One by one the journals that have attempted, after the war, to revive issues settled by the arbitrament of the sword, are going into "suspension." First, that sectional and malignant advocate of secession and disunion, the Charleston *Mercury*, was compelled to go under. Then the *Southern Opinion*—another representative of the "Lost Cause"—died for want of support. Now we hear that the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, has been obliged to suspend for the same reason. Because of its course during the war and its efforts since the close of the rebellion to keep alive the bitterness and animosities of the past, it lost the confidence and support of those once patronizing it. We take it as an excellent sign for the prosperity and future welfare of the Southern people that such journals are passing into the bottomless pit.

PROGRESSING.

The leading organ of the Northern Democracy—the New York *World*—is busy advising its party to give up the dead issues of the past, and especially to abandon its habitual hostility to the "nigger." The *World* asserts that the Fifteenth Amendment is certain to be ratified and become a part of the Federal Constitution, and under it the blacks in the North as well as the South will vote at the Presidential election of 1872. It asserts, therefore, that it is useless and foolish to harness a dead horse to the Democratic coach. This is progress, but then it is prompted more by expediency than from principle.

It is said that ANDREW JOHNSON proposes to write a history of his Administration. He may save himself the trouble. It is already written in the unnumbered graves of Union men slaughtered since the close of the war because of his "policy," aye and in the scores of counterfeiters and defrauders of the Revenue pardoned by him.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY BORIE—HIS SUCCESSOR.

On the 25th ult. the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, tendered his resignation to President Grant which was accepted. It is said there was no misunderstanding between Mr. Borie and the President as was at one time reported, but the resignation was caused by the annoyance to which the Secretary was subjected by the criticisms on his department in regard to acts for which others were alone responsible. It was doubtless time Mr. Borie retired.

The President has appointed Hon. Geo. W. Robesin, Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, as Mr. Borie's successor. He is a staunch republican and said to be a very able man. His appointment is giving general satisfaction.

RAISE TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

Hundreds of bales of hay are annually shipped to this port, brought here from New York and elsewhere. This should not be. Clover and timothy can be raised here in abundance and to great profit. The climate and the soil are adapted for both. The farmers who go to work and prepare their ground and sow timothy and clover will make it pay. Instead of sending our money North for feed of *any* kind, we must go to work and not only raise it all at home but bring money from the North for the large surplus over our wants that we send to their market. Let our farmers begin at once.

A LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The National Publishing Company announce that they have in press a life of Jefferson Davis, with a secret history of the Southern Confederacy, gathered "behind the scenes in Richmond," containing curious and extraordinary information of the principal southern characters in the late war, in connection with President Davis, and in relation to the various intrigues of of his administration, by EDWARD A. POLLARD. They promise the work in good style, and at this time the revelations it contains will prove interesting. They want Agents, as it will be sold by subscription only. Address the Company at Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN WHEAT.

It is not generally known that Southern wheat contains more gluten than Northern, and is, therefore, more nutrious, rises better, and is more available in such articles of that kind as depend for their quality upon the gluten—formerly called the "vegetable animal principle"—contained in the flour. Southern flour commands a higher price in the markets of the world by reason of its greater proportion of this element. Let our Northern friends make a note of this fact.

FRUITS OF GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Already is the country reaping the fruits of Gen. Grant's economical administration. The pudlic debt statement for July 1st., shows a decrease of $16,410,132 during the month of Junie. The total debt, principal and interest, is $2,645,170 294,16 against $2'933,670,635,10 on the 1st of June. According to the figures furnished, the debt, less cash in Treasury and Sinking fund, has decreased since at the rate of $1000,000,00 per anaum. So much for Republican rule.

It is said that when mechanics have land, they generally give better cultivation than farmers, and consequently have more grapes, pears, strawberries, and watermelons, and earlier potatoes and cucumbers. They devote more care and labor to a small space, and reap a larger profit from it.—*Exchange.*

There is no doubt about this, and what does it teach? Simply that would our farmers, as a rule, apply the labor and expense they devote to their hundreds of acres to their tens instead, they would be better paid. It is not the *number* of acres farmed that pays; it is the manner in which it is done.

THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.—The National Monument at Gettysburg Pa., was dedicated on Thursday last. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a prayer, and Gen. MEADE and Senitor MORTON made addresses. The attendance was large.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.—During the past six years we have been a reader of MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER—see advertisement in another column. We think it is the best Agricultural paper in the country.

Let the Rip Van Winkles among us awake, shake off their sluggishness and prepare for work. Let us all bid good bye to Old Fogyism forever and become willing to take lessons in the school of Progress.

We will never abandon the Democratic organization.—*Democratic leaders.*

Well, the determination is perfectly harmless. The people rappidly abandoning you, a pretty spectacle you will present standing alone in your firm resolve.

"I have studied the negro race for 4000 years."—*Ben. Hill, of Ga.*

Old Ben must be rather advanced in life. Is he one of the "eternal hills"?

Ex-President JOHNSON has made another speech. It was in response to a serenade in Washington. He denounced Congress as usual. Unhappy Andrew.

We shall have our day yet.—*Democratic paper.*

If so, it will not be a day to be despised for we are told "despise not the day of small things."

Frank P. Blair has many a vice.—*Echange.*

No doubt of it, but he hasn't the Vice Presidency.

The New York *Times* of yesterday says that after Mr. Raymond's death there was found lying on a desk an unfinished editorial paragraph referring to Major-General McDowell, proberly the last words that flowed from his pen. It breaks off abruptly, leaving the sentence incomplete, as if the writer had been suddenly interrupted at his work and called away. A [illegible]ung w[illegible] sadly suggestive incident.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elizabeth City—Past and Present. No. 2.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The counties of Pasquotank and Camden were formerly, and until about the year 1800, one county, with the Pasquotank River running nearly through the middle of it, from N. West to S. East, from its source, within a few miles, of "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," to the Albemarle Sound, a distance of about 50 miles. I have forgotten the exact date, but not far from the year mentioned, two counties were formed from the one, making the river the dividing line, all that part on the N. E. side of the river was called Camden, and that on the S. W. side, Pasquotank. And this accounts for the phrase that occurs in many of our old deeds and wills locating lands "in Pasquotank county on the S. W. side of Pasquotank River," &c. Before the division, Nixonton was the shire town of Pasquotank county. It was incorporated, having its "Magistrate of Police" and its "Commissioners," and was the only incorporated town in the county. Nixonton being very inconveniently situated for the shire town—it being on the very western extreme of a large county—the Court-house was removed to Bloomfield, immediately on the western bank of the river and near a place now called Cobb's Point. At this place the Court-house remained until the counties were separated, and for years after. It may, and I am inclined to think will, surprise even some of our own good citizens to hear that our little town of Elizabeth City was first called *"Redding, on the Narrows,"* which was its own proper name for several years, until about sixty years ago—as I before stated—it was regularly incorporated, and dignified by the name of Elizabeth City, in honor of Elizabeth Tooly, daughter of Adam Tooly, who owned the larger part of the town.

After its incorporation, the town was laid out into squares, or blocks, of one acre each. The streets crossed each other at right angles, and the town made a very genteel appearance *on parchment*, but its real appearance was very different, for the streets—or paths as they were—ran in the most convenient ways through the woods. for the fact is that at that time the greater part of the town was in the wild woods, and I have been told that there was no better place to gather chinkapins within five miles than in the very heart of the city.

Attention was first turned to the building of wharves, a leading part in which work was taken by old Mr. Anthony Butler, a very kindhearted, energetic old gentleman, from Philadelphia, but one whose eccentricities are still remembered by our old citizens.

The ship-yard was put in operation by Mr. Alpheus Forbes, and another shortly afterwards by Mr. Charles Grice, both of whom were very energetic men, and both thrived at the business. At these yards were built a large number of vessels, most of which were engaged in the lumber trade between this port and West Indies. Some of these vessels were of a very respectable size, one of which, a ship, built at the yard of Mr. Grice, was of about 400 tons burden, if I mistake not. This vessel, however, was found to be too large, and to draw too much water to go out at the inlets. There was no other vessel of that size built here, afterwards, until Mr. C. M. Laverty put up one, at the old Grice ship-yards in 1856, about the same size, which sailed from the port of Norfolk.

The shore of the Pasquotank River for some distance above and below Elizabeth City is admirably adapted for ship-yards. The banks of the river are sufficiently elevated, and the river is so deep, up to the very bank, that it requires but little expense to wharf it.

Mr. John Boushall worked the Forbes ship-yard for a number of years after Forbes left it—say from 1830 to 1838; it afterwards went into the hands of Captain Timothy Hunter, who greatly improved the "ways" and yard, in fact all the property around it, and built, up to the year 1861, a great number of vessels. It has been but little worked since, owing to the stoppage of all business since 1861. The property is still owned by Captain Hunter.

The Grice ship-yard was worked many years, and up to 1861, by Mr. C. M. Laverty, with success. The vessel carrying business so greatly incrarsed after the year 1850, and the business of building and repairing became so great that Messrs. Martin, Griffin and Black established another yard about that time, which was soon followed by another by Mr. E. S. Nash, and another still by Mr. J. S. Burgess. These also did a vast amount of work until the beginning of the late war, since which time, like the others, they have done but little. These last three yards are near together a little up the river, and just outside the corporate limits of the town.

There are but few places, I think, better adapted to the building and repairing of vessels of two hundred tons and under, than this, for the reasons that I have stated, and for the further reason that timber for building purposes is abundant in the surrounding country.

PETREL.

The Grain, Grass and Fruit Producing Qualities of East North Carolina.

HERTFORD, July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The establishment of a paper amongst us is one of the best signs of returning prosperity that has greeted my vision since the war. There is another cheering token in connection with your paper, viz: you are a northern man and are supposed to be able to see your own interest pretty clearly. Now if *you* will invest the large amount necessary to establish a paper with the costly and excellent appurtenances which have been set up by you to conduct your business, other men may be assured that there is "life in the old land yet" and a better time coming.

I really think that a newspaper, conducted with industry and decency, of whatever politics, is the first need of our people, especially if the proprietor has funds enough to infuse a vigorous vitality into it. A poverty-stricken, foul-mouthed sheet, of the brood too prevalent, is a curse. I see from your columns and I know the fact personally, that many gentlemen are daily coming to your city to look at the country. Some buy property; others leave without purchasing. Are those that leave disappointed in the country or at the absence of some particular quality which they desire? I think the latter. I believe that many come with erroneous notions; and we are just now, when attention is turned hither, fortunate in having a paper like yours which circulates North, to correct errors and save disappointment.

Allow me to give my honest opinion of our District Eeast of the Chowan River. Whilst there are thousands of farms, improved and unimproved, admirably adapted to the raising of early vegetables and fruits; and whilst our climate enables us to mature these products earlier than Norfolk and the surrounding country, the facilities for transportation are not yet sufficiently ample to make trucking the lucrative business it is in localities nearer market. But for the raising of Grass, Corp, Wheat, Cotton and Fruit, there is no section of this broad land can surpass this. It has been the fashion in certain Eclectic Farmers clubs and papers that profess to know everything, to flatly assert that grass cannot be grown in the South. I have seen in the New York *Tribune* a caution to emmigrants not to come south, because (it sable editor was pleased to assert) that we could not raise enough to eat for the present population and that it was nonsense to think of raising grass. I think the American Institute Farmer's club gave currency to this opinion, if not directly yet indirectly. I notice however of late, that these high authorities are rather taking the back track, or at least they are about southern grass like they are about deep ploughing, they can't for their lives tell anything about it. Now I *know* that clover, red and white, will grow as finely here and as luxuriantly, as it will in any locality in any State I have ever traveled in; and I have seen some of the best lands of the West and of Pennsylvania. I know that herds-grass, timothy, orchard-grass and lucerne will flourish here as gratefully as in any section. I have seen all of the kinds named growing. I don't suppose they will grow upon a sand hill without manuring, or upon lands not fitly prepared by proper draining, or other reasonable conditions. The counties of Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank, lying contignous to and upon the Albemarle Sound and its tributaries, is emphatically a stock-growing and grass country. In Chowan the section known there as "Below Edenton," or in Perquimans "Harvey's Neck" and "Durants Neck" and in your own county "Boyd's Neck" and the lands contignous to these spots, acre for acre, will challenge any land to produce more Wheat or more Grass or finer Fruit. The Northern nerserymen are talking about the future of the Cherry. Let them come to Perquimans county and settle in Harvey's Neck, or go to Currituck upon its Islands and Sound shore, and in those favored spots renew the life of this delicious fruit, for there it flourishes in vigor and excellence unabated. I find myself gossiping too freely and must close. But keep this idea prominent—ours is a farming and stock-growing country par-excellence.

J.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1869.

There is one fact that teaches a sublimer lesson than any theory, no matter how logically drawn, viz: *That wherever Republican principles have boldly applied, there the people are happiest.* I do not remember even the exception that is said to prove every rule.

A year ago I saw the Great West for the first time. Its marvelous growth, its splendid cities, its magnificent railroads, its unequaled schools, its affluent trade, manufactures and agriculture, were not less palpable than its devotion to what are called Radical principal.

Last week I saw New England for the third time. It is seventeen years since my first visit to Boston. Then Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut were Democratic strongholds, and Massachusetts was divided between coutending factions. But now New England is as solidly Republican as Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; and the States I have named, that Illanois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, (all Democratic twenty short years ago,) are the leaders of the Republican column.

Their change in politics has been as marked as the improvement in the intelligence and comfort of their people.

No traveler, American or foreigner, ever sojourns in New England without being overwhelmed by the manifold proofs of this statement. The surprise of Jefferson Davis, in 1853, and the admiration of Lord and Lady Amberly, in 1868, as they studied the wonderful spectacle for themselves, are echoed daily by witnesses as impartial and disinterested.

And mark, oh Democrat! these results are wrought by a race that discard all political conservatism. They take Republicanism "straight." They carry out convictions. Fond of discussion and addicted to "ideas," they practicalize all their theories, and test every invention severely.

New England is the schoolmaster, and she begins at home. She does her work well first at her own hearthstone, and then she sends her pupils "abroad." They convince and conquer always.

And thus it is that every community where they live and labor becomes at last, and not tardily, a copy and an echo of the mother that sends them forth.

As you ponder the picture, my Democratic friend, you may feel disposed to insist that all these benefits have come *in spite* of radical Republicanism, and not *in consequence* of it.

Very well, just try the same remedies on yourself, and if you do not insist that they ought to be at once applied to the South, and that the sooner the Democracy cease rejecting them, the better for themselves, you will be incorrigible.

It is some thirty-eight years since De Tocqueville visited our country and gathered the material for that masterly work, "Democracy in America," which so entranced the philosophers and reformers of the civilized world. He found the West a wilderness, Detroit a village, Chicago an Indian trail, Pontiac a wooden hamlet; and yet he saw that from the germ of liberty an empire without parellel in human progress would arise. What would he write to-day if he could revisit the scenes which even in their primitive youth so stirred his soul? But nothing after the happy realization of his own proud dreams would so astonish and pain him as the fact that any portion of American people should be blind to the value of genuine equality.

OCCASIONAL.

The house which Washington used as his headquarters at Valley Forge has had the greatest care taken of it, and is now in excellent repair. Little change has been made in it since the terrible days of the Revolution. It is a rock house, consisting of two rooms below and two above, having a narrow hall. The style of the window-sash and wood-work generally show its great antiquity. The inside is painted white. The rooms are neatly papered, and everything appears tidy and attractive. The old intrenchments have also withstood the rugged hand of time, being almost perfect in some places. The forts are still elevated far above the common level, and, unless moved by the hand of man, will remain there for centuries to come. There are five cannon balls at the headquarters, said to have been left there by Washington.

The platform of the Maine Temperance State Convention, held at Portland on the 29th, recognized the necessity of sustaining the public credit and paying the public debt promptly; and the propriety of State legislation to develop the resources of the State; and believing that temperance will best promote those ends, favors the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, except as recognized by the laws, and a State police to execute it. The final resolution pledged the support of the Temperance party to the Hon. N. G. Hichborn for Governor.

A little child four years old, near Kokomo, Ind., suddenly appeared on the railroad track as a train was passing at a rapid rate, and was picked up by the cow-catcher, thrown fifteen feet high in the air and landed in the ditch, without injury.

A man being awakened by the captain of a passenger boat, with the announcement that he must not occupy his berth with his boots on, very considerately replied, "Oh, it won't hurt 'em; they're an old pair."

CANDOR.—In some people may be compared to the barley-sugar drops, in which the acid preponderates over the sweetness.

ITEMS.

A lot of Swedes have settled in Travis county, Texas.

Three large beef packing establishments are building at Indianola, Texas.

The Savannah Councils are about to try wooden street pavements.

A Durham bull, weighing 3,100 pounds is boasted of in Van Buren county, Iowa.

The Treasury has redeemed nearly $100,000 of three per cents during the past month.

There will be a reduction of $26,000,000 in the army expenditure for the next year.

The abolition of slavery has been declared in all the Portuguese colonies by royal decree.

A stock company has been formed at San Antonio, Texas, for the erection of a large woolen and cotton factory.

Eleven hundred persons in England pay a tax for keeping in their household more than ten male servants.

Mr. Branch, of Rhode Island, has succeeded in getting two hundred Lowell school-boys to sign the pledge.

The Rev. Dr. Beck, who refused to testify in the Sprague Craige divorce case, is still in jail at Wheelon, Ill., for contempt.

In Lafayette, Ind., married men who stay out after 10 o'clock at night are fined $3 and no rations.

The New York Freemasons have conditionally terminated all intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

An American tourist, named Bently, was recently killed near Reggio, in southern Italy, in a fight with bandits.

Four large streets in the Fauburg, St. Antoine, Paris, returned not a single vote for the Government candidates.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is so immoderately fond of ice cream that she has seriously impaired her health by eating too much.

The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse and got blown up himself.

It is said that it is a great ambition of modern German novelists to have their works reprinted in an English version in the United States.

A monument to the memory of Sam Houston, to cost five hundred dollars, is to be erected over his grave.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a small field piece to President Grant, on which are inscribed the names of his various victories.

The lives of all the members of the Chicago fire department, are insured for $2,000 by subscriptions by the business men of that city.

Paschal, who murdered the railroad conductor, Oates, at Courtland, Alabama, a few weeks ago, has been released upon $16,000 bail.

The Mississippi State Fair will be held at Jackson, on the fourth Tuesday of October; and will be the largest ever held in the Southwest.

The sum of $330,000 was recently paid in Paris for legacy duty on property left by the late Baron Rothschild in the Department of Seine.

The Czar of Russia has ordered a naval squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Erbentoff, to visit the principal ports of the United States.

It is said that General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, intends that the whites and blacks at the approaching election shall vote at separate polls, to be two miles apart at each precinct, if necessary, to maintain peace.

There are now more than 1,000,000 people on the Pacific slope. San Francisco, not twenty-five years old, has 150,000 inhabitants.

A schoolmistress in Porter county, Ind., construing punishment literally, gave a tremendous cathartic to a refractory pupil a few days since.

Paper made of tobacco stems is the latest invention in that line.

The official Parisian journals assert that the French troops are not to leave Rome.

Victor Emanuel, on arriving recently at Naples, was received with a grand chorus of hisses and groans.

Indiana people are convinced that the sum to be paid for a Governor's mansion, $78,000, is too much.

Judge Oliver B. Morris, of Springfield, Mass., of the class of 1801, is the oldest living graduate of Williams College.

The Canadian Governor General has consented to release Father McMahon, who was captured after the battle of Ridgeway.

Modern slang has converted the title of Gray's immortal masterpiece into "An Elegy in a country Bone Orchard."

The papers say everybody is going to Europe to spend the summer, because it is cheaper to do so than to stay at home.

The Indians about Sheridan, on Friday, made a raid on the town, wounded two Mexicans and ran off three hundred mules.

A French and English iron-clad are to race in a friendly way, in order to decide a bet between Lord Lyons and Marshal Niel.

The New York broker, Jerome, took $20,000 for a lady friend, put it in the stocks for a few weeks, and returned it to her increased to $80,000.

Despatches from wheeling, West Virginia, report the town of West Liberty in ruins from the effects of the hail storm of last Friday.

It is thought that the production of grapes in the middle States will be very much larger than ever before, and that the vines will hardly be able to sustain the weight of the crops.

The first Hartford passenger across the Pacific Railroad was a young woman, who had faith enough in a young man's word to travel 3,000 miles to marry him.

The imperial government in France used, among its electioneering appliances, a notice to saloon keepers that their license would not be renewed unless they were indorsed by the official candidates.

The St. Paul Press says that half the business of the courts in Illinois seems to be to satisfy the vengeance of women because they can't get the men to marry them, and the other half to enable women to get rid of men who have married them.

The plague of locusts is threatening to devastate the Mormon territory at Salt Lake. Two years ago, in one day, the gardens and orchards of Salt Lake City were left as bare of verdure, by the locusts, as though a fire had swept over them.

SIGN at a railroad crossing out west. "Look out for the Ingine wen the wisle bloes or rings."

A Vermont editor says he had a present on Christmas morning, which "was not a piano, but it could sell."

A METROPOLITAN theater announces a new play in rehearsal, entitled "Jane Ca[illegible] It is said to be one that appeals powerfully to the fe[illegible]mes.

The "identical hatchet" with which Washington, when a boy, cut his father's cherry-tree, has been presented to the Alexandria Museum, by James Fossett.

Charles Langston, colored, has been appointed Minister to Liberia. He is a brother of John M. Langston, of Ohio, who declined the same mission.

A Massachusetts farmer while ploughing last week, turned up a watch he had lost 15 years ago. It was uninjured, and but little tarnished.

Two thousand head of Texas cattle arrived at Ellsworth, Kansas, on the 30th, and 50,000 more were on the way. It is estimated that 70,000 head of cattle will arrive there this season. They are sent along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The latest Cuban advices represent the cholera, and other diseases incident to the warm season, as making fearful havoc in the ranks of the contending armies. It is but fair to presume that the Spanish troops will suffer more from the diseases referred to than the Cubans, who have the advantages of acclimation, and most of whom have the mountain breezes of the interior greatly in their favor.

A locomotive on a western railroad has been adorned with the title, "I still live." That is more than many of its passengers can say at the end of their journey.

A leopard was killed in Shenandoah county, Virginia, about three weeks ago by Mr William Snipes, in Powell's valley, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds.

The village of Mapville, N. Y., 5 miles from Lake Erie, is 700 feet above the level of the Lake, the highest gable roofs on the globe.

Two prominent citizens of Indianapolis, who quarrelled twenty years ago, and have not exchanged a word since, have been reconciled through the influence of the great revival.

Two young innocents ran away and got married at Albany the other day, and then very appropriately tried to poison themselves. A policeman frustrated the attempt and they were sent home to see it out.

A ten-inch Columbiad gun has been placed on the spot where Generals Grant and Pemberton arranged the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, an inscription denoting the fact being engraved upon it. The marble monument which was originally there had been hacked and marred by vandal relic-seekers.

When Ferdinand the Second, of Naples, better known as king Bomba, first heard of railroads he gave it as his opinion that they were an invention of the devil, and that none of them should ever be constructed in his State. His confessor had finally to remonstrate in an urgent manner with him in order to obtain his consent to the building of the first railroad in Naples, and even then he raised all kind of obstacles while the work was in progress.

Things Worth Knowing.

I KNOW—that my Redeemer liveth. (Job, xix: 25.)

I *know*—in whom I have beleived, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day. (2 Tim. i: 12.)

Ye *know*—that He was manifested to take away our sins. (1 John iii: 5.)

We *know*—that all things work together for our good to them that love God. (Rom. viii: 28.)

We *know*—that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. (Cor. v.1.)

We *know*—that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is. (1 John iii: 2.)—*New York Observer.*

Gossipy Paragraphs.

THERE are two periods in the life of man, at which he is too wise to tell woman the exact truth:—When he is in love and when he isn't.

Two rival belles met at a hop. "How well you look under candlelight!" exclaimed one, with a stress on the candle. "And how charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

AN exchange, in an article upon the propriety of "round dances" gives the following, which is worth a thought:—"A few years since a man well known in society—not young, and who did not dance—was sitting at a party, near a young lady and watching the graces of a 'German.' He turned to her, knowing her well, and said: 'I wish you would let me put my arm around your waist.' Of course she looked at him in amazement. 'Oh,' said he, 'you know I can't dance, but I don't see the difference. All these young men have their arms about the girls' waists, and why should not I have the same privilege, though I sit still?'"

Some wicked wretch has most unkindly suggested "Old maids are gubers from which the sparks have fled!"

"What is your consolation in life and death?" asked a clergyman of a young miss in a Bible class that he was catechising. The young lady blushed and hesitated. "Will you not tell me?" urged the clergyman. "I don't want to tell his name," said the ingenuous girl, "but I've no objection to telling where he lives."

An Eastern exchange states that the leading sewing machine men agreed about a year ago, to give up extensive advertising, and that the result has been to decrease their business one-third; the piano men have doubled and trebled their business by advertising. Moral—Advertise if you would prosper.

A cow belonging to a

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

See prospectus of the New York Sun.

C. L. Cobb offers a brick store for rent.

M. B. Culpepper publishes card as U. S. Commissioner.

John Williams & Son of Baltimore, publish their card.

The prospectus of Moore's Rural New-Yorker is published.

Moses Hobbs offers a residence at Nag's Head for sale.

R. F. Overman, Assignee &c., advertises Bankrupt sales at Jackson and at Enfield, N. C.

Local and Personal.

☞ To be posted—read the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Price $2 a year!

☞ The first steamer for Nag's Head left on Saturday.

☞ Blank Deeds for Assignees in Bankruptcy for sale at this office.

☞ One of the institutions of our city is the "Cornet Band." It is composed of excelled musicians.

☞ Mayor COBB is continuing the work of improvement and repair on the streets and sidewalks.

☞ Hon. JOHN POOL, U. S. S., and Hon. C. L. COBB, M. C., will accept our thanks for valuable public documents and papers.

☞ Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, who was absent holding Court at Raleigh, has returned. The Court adjourned on the 28th ult.

☞ Hon. C. L. COBB, M. C., who was absent at Washington, D. C. last week, has returned. We are glad to announce to his numerous friends that he is in excellent health.

☞ Attempting to do business without advertising in a newspaper is like winking at a pretty girl through goggles. The venture is neither seen nor appreciated.

☞ The Festival in Clark's Hall, on Saturday evening last, was a decided success. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church at this place.

☞ We call especial attention to the communication of "J" in this issue of our paper. It is a sensible, practical article—just such a one as we are glad to publish. Let us hear from him again.

☞ In our Agricultural Department—see fourth page—will be found an article on Cranberries. Let those of our farmers having waste swamp lands profit by the suggestions.

☞ W. H. Weatherly Surveyor, has just completed an accurate and complete Map of our city, including Underwood's addition. A copy may be seen at our office.

☞ The Manufacturing Loan and Trust Company having leased the Farmer's Bank Building, one door East of our office, have repainted it and will, in a few days, occupy it as a Banking House. They are starting business under very favorable auspices.

☞ To the ladies who sent us that delicious Ice Cream and excellent Cake—all of the compliments. Such evidences of remembrance are fully appreciated. May the far donors enjoy the good things of life, and have them too in abundance.

☞ We return our thanks to the people of this city and county for their courtesy and kindness to us a stranger. This has been without distinction of party. It is gratifying to us and tends materially to lighten the labors devolving upon us in our enterprize.

☞ Heated discussions are not profitable. They engender passion, bad feeling and tend to alienate and sour rather than to unite and convince. The business of every good citizen should be to conciliate, to unite all, to harmonize every interest that can be made available in developing and advancing the prosperity of the country.

☞ The Land and Lumber Company at this place have succeeded in securing the active co-operation of some energetic and responsible Philadelphia capitalists, and are making arrangements for the speedy erection of a large Steam Saw Mill and other machinery for the manufacture of lumber. This will prove one of the most important enterprizes in the state.

☞ One of the special wants of this city is a first class Hotel—one similar to those existing here before the war. They did a profitable business. We know of no better opening for some *live* Yankee—one who "knows how to *keep* a Hotel"—man at this place. Eligible localities in the heart of the city can be procured. Come and see.

☞ For the information of those interested we would state that the latitude of Elizabeth City is 36° 18m 4' North, and the longitude is 76° 13m 24' West. The difference in time from Greenwich Observatory is 5 hours, 4 minutes, 53 seconds and 5 tenths. The exact distance on a straight line from Philadelphia is only 214 miles. The difference in time from Elizabeth City and Philadelphia is 4 minutes and 20 seconds.

☞ Prof. T. W. CARDOZO has been conducting a School here under the auspices of the New York Freedman's Union Commission. The pupils have numbered about 124, and the school has been a remarkable success. The first term closed on the 30th ult. The Professor is now on a trip North, but expects to return and open again on the 1st of October. He is a gentleman of character, education, and as a Teacher has few superiors.

☞ In response to our request for data to prepare a history of the Press in this city, one gentleman has kindly furnished us a file of the *Elizabeth City Star and Albemarle Eastern Intelligencer*, published by BENJAMIN ALBERTSON in 1826, and another gentleman has presented us with a copy of the *Weekly Transcript*, published by THOMAS B. GARNER in 1867. We shall feel under personal obligations to any one sending us a copy of any of the other papers, or giving us any fact bearing upon the subject.

☞ The Samaritan Lodge of the Knights of Jericho will publicly instal their officers on Tuesday evening next. The ceremonies will take place in the Methodist Church at this place at 8 o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered by Rev. WM. P. WRIGHT. The public are invited.

☞ Our townsman, R. F. OVERMAN, has made a contribution to our Cabinet of natural curiosities in the shape of the Rattles from a monster Rattle snake which he shot some days ago. His snakeship showed fight, but powder and ball were too much for him. The rattles are eight in number.

[redacted]

☞ The farmers are threshing and shipping their wheat. The crop is good and is yielding handsomely. Mr. C. W. HOLLOWELL, one of the most extensive farmers in the county, will probably ship 2000 bushels. GEO. D. POOL, Esq., another prominent and successful farmer, will ship 1000 bushels. To one who is a convert to the policy of curtailing the expenses of transportation on the raw material as much as possible, the inquiry suggest itself: Why send your Wheat North and then send North for your flour? Is it economy in the consumer to pay transportation both ways? And could not the Wheat be manufactured into Flour here and sent North to greater profit? Certainly. Right here at Elizabeth City we need a first class Flouring Mill. For the right kind of men, with a little capital, there is a fortune in the enterprize.

☞ The Fourth of July Celebration, on Saturday last, was, as we were confident it would be, a success. The number of persons in town was very large, and we are happy to state that there was no disturbance. At the hour appointed, the citizens repaired to the Academy Green, where the Cornet Band, led by Prof. GUTHRIE, was making excellent music. Hon. C. L. COBB, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and delivered a brief but eloquent speech. After prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Chairman introduced Prof. CARDOZO, the Orator. We shall not attempt a report of the oration, nor have we space for noticing as we would notice the speech of Representative SYKES, who followed the orator of the day. Senator POOL responded to loud calls.

In the afternoon, the Fantastic Invincibles paraded the principal streets.—To "Capt." BAKER and his company our citizens are severally indebted for many pounds of flesh. Complaints of sore sides have been numerous since Saturday. The [illegible] anniversary of our Independence.

☞ After the oration and speech at the celebration here, on Saturday, a call went up from the crowd for Hon. JOHN POOL, who was upon the platform. The Senator responded in a neat and eloquent impromptu speech—one full of original thought and full of excellent advice. He remarked that he always felt a deep interest in this our National anniversary, yet until recently it was never celebrated in the full significance of the immortal Declaration which taught that *all* men are born *free* and *equal*, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. The doctrine was as true in '76 as it is to-day, but like all great truths it had its conflicts—was obliged to struggle for years and years, until at last it became an accomplished fact, acknowledged by the nation in the full and broad sense as declared by the Fathers. And as we enjoy this Freedom and Liberty, we should remember—*all of us*, white and black—that they impose obligations and duties. They demand of us to be good citizens—to use the blessings vouchsafed us through the workings of the great principles promulgated to the monarchies and potentates of earth by the patriot founders of our Republic, in such a manner as shall best promote the interests of mankind, never forgetting to teach, by precept and example, a love for our country, reverence for the flag and *loyalty to the Government!* The Senator's remarks were greeted with frequent applause, and as it was the first time we ever heard him, we confess we were not prepared to hear so fine an effort upon so short a notice. He is a cogent reasoner and an able speaker.

Brigham Young says he does not know how many wives he has.

Some fields of cotton, which have been replanted in this State, are looking better than that from the original planting.

A California paper says of Chinamen as railroad builders, that his labor is cheap, his temper is good, his disposition is docile, his industry is unflagging, his strength and indurance are wonderful, and his mechanical skill is remarkable.

The relics of Washington, clothing, crockery, camp equipage, ect., which have for many years rested in the Patent Office, have been sent to Mount Vernon, where they will be exhibited hereafter.

The earliest society for the promotion of agriculture in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1785. The Massachusetts society was the second institution of the kind, and was incorporated in 1792.

A few days since there was an accident on the Long Island railroad, the train having run over a cow. No lives were lost. There were one hundred Baptist ministers on board who passed resolutions complimenting the company for its discrimination in killing a cow instead of a Baptist minister.

A WIFE wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying:—"I've lived long enough to learn that one women's just as good as another, if not better." "And I" retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to know that one man is just as *bad* as another, if not *worse!*"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

In Dardanelle, Arkansas, every family has the measles.

A Baltimore lady shot a mad dog on the street last week.

Barnum is about to write the courtship of Tom Thumb.

In Atlanta there is a woman who weighs 728 pounds.

A New York hotel is being erected at a cost of $2,000,000.

"Carpet-baggers" own one-sixth of the taxable property of Knoxville, Tenn.

In seven counties of Kentucky no person pays an income tax. Democracy!

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is just recovering from a severe attack of the small-pox.

There is $1,400,000 in gold on deposit in the New Orleans Branch Mint, mostly receipts from customs.

The San Francisco Debating Club has been discussing the question, "Is George Francis Train a humbug?"

Two Tennessee Germans bought 80 acres of land last year and paid for it this from four acres of strawberries.

A slanderous young man in Wisconsin was horsewhipped by a bevy of sweet lasses.

A Baltimorean wants to immortalize Stonewall Jackson by naming a cook stove after him.

New York is to have two public baths, one on the North and the other on the East river.

The American Ministers to the Czar have lately all been "C's"—Cameron, Clay and Curtin.

A colored preacher in Georgia can be heard two miles when he gets warmed up to his work.

A mad dog was shot in Memphis on Friday afternoon last, after having bitten two children, one of whom was colored.

A man in Madison county, Ohio, on getting his sheep for shearing, a few days ago, found that seven hundred were missing.

A Mormon elder was recently made very much of a parent. He was presented with nine boys and five girls the same morning.

An Indianian wants a patent for an invention "to make new potatoes out of last year's crop," without planting them.

The New York *Herald* thinks the constitutional Amendment must be "of age," twenty-one States having ratified it.

Mr. Raymond is reported to have said on the morning of his death, when he was perfectly well, that he would prefer a death by apoplexy to any other.

The news from Japan is far from being satisfactory. The civil war still continued and heavy fighting is anticipated.

By accounts from Hong Kong it is ascertained that a decisive battle, in which the Mohammedans were defeated, had taken place. The Imperial army was the opposing force. Fresh insults to foreigners are reported.

The Petersburg papers note the arrival in that city on Friday week of the first lot of new white wheat from North Carolina. It was sold by Robert A. Martin & Co., at $2.10 per bushel.

Colonel John Hay, formerly private Secretary to President Lincoln, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in place of Horatio J. Perry.

Iowa can boast of having a larger school fund than any other State in the Union, having the magnificent sum of $3,000,000

The Detroit *Advertiser* says John C. Breckinridge has cause to "thank God for the old flag," because under no other flag in the world would he go into a villainous rebellion for four years, and out of it unhung.

The prisoners in jail in Wilmington were all made sick the other day by a too sudden change of diet. They had fresh beef for breakfast, and their constitutions could not stand it.—*Newbern Times.*

The New York Sun is out for Mr. Colfax as next President, and wishes the fact noted so that there be no controversy hereafter on the point, and that it may receive all the benefit of the proceeding.

It is said that the bodies of the soldiers killed in the memorable Fort Kearney massacre have been found to be petrified. The victims of that affair numbered eighty-odd, and were buried in boxes each containing eight bodies.

Two enterprising young ladies, Miss Cozzens, of St Louis, and Miss Pickham, of Milwaukee, are engaged in the study of law. They are studying with a view of gaining admission to the bar and actually practising. It is said that the leading lawyers of these cities are extending to them every aid in their power.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, there is a preacher who is a liquor gauger in the internal revenue service, and a Terre Hante paper, in reply to some objections as to the incongruity of the arrangement, thinks he must be rather a poor preacher who couldn't be trusted to gauge whiskey.

The late storms in the northern and central portions of Illinois, and in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, have seriously damaged the crops and caused loss to railroads in bridges, &c. Nearly all the roads centering in Chicago have suffered.

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* says the cotton crop in that vicinity is very grassy, some of it hopelessly so, the result of late planting. The cotton that has been well cultivated is looking well for the spring, and is growing rapidly, but none is over knee high.

We yesterday saw for sale in our market watermelons, grown on the plantation of Mr. John A. Odum, Wrightsville Sound. The largest melons brought $1,50 each, and the smaller ones sold from fifty cents to $1,00. Mr. Odum informed us that he sent watermelons to this city last Thursday, and he claims the credit of having raised the first of the season.—*Wilmington Star.*

His Excellency Gov. Holden has commuted the sentence of Minta Hairston from death to imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison for life. She was convicted of murder at the fall term of 1867, of the Superior Court of Stokes county, and sentenced to death. After her conviction and sentence, she turned State's evidence against several others charged with her with murdering her husband. The prisoner was once respited by Gov. Worth, and again by Gov. Holden, and was to have been hung on the 16th day of June next.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We have received from E. G. Hill, Sheriff of Johnson county the first cotton bloom of the season from that county. It was grown on the plantation of C. Radford, Esq, who has about seventy-five acres in cultivation, a large portion of which will be in bloom by the 4th of July. His cotton is over knee high. The crops usually in the neighborhood of Smithfield are very fine, and if present prices keep up the people of that county will be independent and will not ask a few railroad appropriations any odds.—*Raliegh Standard.*

At Richmond Va., on July 2 a barbecue was given to the Walker colored men on Vauthal's Island, adjoining the city. About three o'clock the Chain Bridge leading to the Island was so crowded that it broke, carrying down about sixty persons. Col. James R. Branch, a prominent broker and Conservative candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed, as also was Policeman Kirkham, who was striving to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Seven colored men are fatally wounded.

A Washington dispatch says that there is no question of the fact that the President and a majority, if not all, of the Cabinet have determined that the shape of affairs in the Tennessee canvass justifies them in allowing their sympathies to side with the greater body of Republicans who are supporting Colonel Stokes for Governor. The success of the Senter movement now promises to hand the State over so completely to the power of the Rebel Democracy, and to place the Union men of the State in the position of the Union men of Maryland, that the administration can scarcely afford to ignore the condition of affairs, and it is therefore exceedingly probable that, if its influence is exercised, it will be thrown in support of its undoubted sympathies.

On Thursday night about half past 11 o'clock three men demanded admission to the store of M. Snipes on Newberne street noar Christ's Church. J. G. Brown was staying in the store in the absence of Mr. Snipes. They would not give their names, and were denied admission. They went away and returned in about three quarters of an hour, tried the door and window, the back door, and then tried to force open a shutter of a back window. They called Mr Brown by name and cursed him for not admitting them. He snapped a pistol twice but it did not go off, when he took another pistol and fired twice, but they were on the retreat and out of range before the pistol went off. The store had been twice robbed, and it is supposed they wanted to go through it again. An examination in the morning showed barefoot tracks, indicating that they intended to go in quietly if not discovered.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Little Girl Attacked by a Snake.

An exciting and dangerous encounter with a snake took place in Canterbury, N. H., a few days ago. Nellie Dodge, aged about 6 years, a daughter of Mr. James Dodge, a substantial farmer in Canterbury, accompanied by another little girl about the same age as herself, went out into a field near Mr. Dodge's house in the afternoon to gather strawberries. They had wandered but a short distance when Nellie accidentaly trod upon something in the deep grass, and instantly a large black snake sprung up at her, and immediately commenced to wind itself around her legs. Enraged at having been trodden upon, the snake lifted its head and showed its anger by its protruding tongue and flashing eyes. The child thus in danger was nearly overcome with fright; but her companion, with a presence of mind seldom exhibited by one of her age, quickly found two sticks, and giving one to Nellie, they both commenced an attack upon the reptile. Again enraged, the snake endeavored to wind himself closer and higher upon the body of the child, and succeeded in biting her three times severely before he was driven away. The child was assisted home by her companion, and is now under the care of a physician. One of her limbs is badly swollen and inflamed, but she will probably recover.

From the description given by the children, of the snake, there is no doubt but that it was of the variety of the black [illegible] this kind grows to the length of seven and sometimes eight feet, has a white ring around its neck, and when running carries its head erect from six to eight inches above the ground. The children spoke particularly of the "white string tied around its neck," meaning its ring. They spoke of it as being what to them seemed a fabulous size, and said that when it ran off it kept its head up in the air and looked back at them. The bite of the snake is not venomous, but is injurious.—*Boston Journal.*

From Washington.

Solomon Pool, Assessor Fourth North Carolina District, has resigned.

Bismark refuses to recognize Emil Hoechester, of Chicago, the appointed Consul to Bremen.

The Rupublican majority at the recent Charter Election in Washington City averaged 4,500, in a poll of about 15,600 votes.

Secretary Boutwell decides that goods seized which cannot be sold for the expenses of seizure and tax must be stored subject to the future action of Congress.

The State Department has official advices that among the articles admitted duty free in Great Britian are wheat, barly, oats, rye, flour, biscuit and thread, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, Indian corn and their meals and flour.

Chief Justice Chase has gone to spend the heated term at White Sulpher Springs of Virginia, which is a prominent resort for rebel politicians.

The President will, on July 10, after the Virginia election, order an election in Missisipi, to take place on September 15, and an election in Texas the last of September or October 1.

It has transpired that the appointment of Judge Robeson to be Secretary of the Navy, was made on the joint recommendation of his prenecessor, Mr. Borie, and Senator Cattell, of New Jersy.

General Banks, after consulting with Cubans, has visited the President and Secretary Rawlins. He thinks the Cubans will obtain an early independence, and that the United States Goverment will recognize them as belligerants before many weeks.

The commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing the disposal of 92,850 acres of the public domain, at the local office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, during the past month. Nearly all the land disposed of was sold for cash, and the remainder was taken under the homestead law and located with military bounty land warrants. The cash sales amounted to $120,768.

President Grant has decided that the restriction preventing army officers from holding civil offices does not apply to officers on the retired list. This decision enables General Sickles to accept the Spanish mission. He of course will relinquish the army pay while occupying his diplomatic position. He will leave New York for Madrid about July 15. Mr. Hale will await his arrival.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed a commission to examine the samples of locks and seals that are or may be offered for adoption by the Commissioner under section 16 of the act of July 20, 1868, to be used in the internal revenue service. The Commissioner will hold the matter under advisement until July 15, so as to afford parties desiring to compete an opportunity to send in samples of their locks and seals, with a statement of the price for inspection. All samples should be sent to the Commissioner.

In mid-ocean, 700 miles west of Sandwich Islands, our Government has extended its possessory rights over a barren island hitherto unoccupied. Some Californians found upon it extensive deposits of guano, and, to protect their right of discovery, they got the United States to plant on it the national flag. This guano is quite unlike that of Peru. It is rich in phosphate of lime, without the odor of ammonia that distinguishes the guano now in market. The island is owned by a rich firm in San Francisco, and having chartered a vessel for the round voyage, one of the firm has gone, accompanied by Prof. Atwood of San Francisco, to survey the island, to test the chemical qualities of the guano, to take measures of the extent of deposit and to carry to London a cargo that will conclude the demonstration.

[redacted]

The deceased possessed the qualities that adorn our common humanity. Being at the time of her death a member of Ballard's Bridge (Baptist) Church, she had long since "set her house in order," and was prepared for the hour that separated her from those who knew her but to love her. May the turf press gently upon that form!

The Markets.

ELIZABETH CITY PRICE CURRENT, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	$1.50 @	$1.75
" Dried ₱ lb.		18
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.		30
" Fresh "	10 @	12
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb.		22
" Ribside "		20
" Shoulder "		18
" Hams, Country "	18 @	20
" " sugar cured "	23 @	25
Butter—Country "	30 @	35
" NY State "	50 @	55
Beeswax—₱ lb.	20 @	35
Corn—₱ bu.		75
Cheese—₱ lb		28
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	30 @	50
Cotton yarn—₱ block		2,50
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb		20
Eggs—₱ doz		15
Flour—Supe. ₱ bbl.	7,00 @	8,00
" Extra "	8,50 @	10,00
" Family "	12,00 @	15,50
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @	3,00
" " fried "	3,00 @	4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl		8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @	12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @	60
Hides—Dry ₱ lb.	18 @	19
" Green "	8 @	9
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @	60
" Wrought "	1,00 @	1,25
Land—₱ acre	20 @	50
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @	22,00
" " Cypress "	18,00 @	20,00
" " Sap "	12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "		3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 56 lbs	85 @	1,00
Oats—₱ bu.		80
Peas—Black ₱ m		1,00
Pork—₱ bbl	30,00 @	35,00
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @	1,25
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½	
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to	60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to	2,50
" 12 "	3,25 to	4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,40 to	2,75
Wood—₱ cord	2,00 to	3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to	3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal	1,50 to	2,50
Yoepon—₱ bu.	25 to	40

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk; freight, passenger and mail, to D. S. S. T. Co. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Stmr. Geo. Washington, Walker, from Norfolk; freight and passenger to D. S. S. T. Co. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Stmr Isabore, Chester, Edenton.

Schr. Mary D. Jones, Scarboro, Hatteras, fish to Master.

Schr. [illegible]ington, Shingles for Norfolk.

Schr. R. Wilder, Wilder, Norfolk, Ballast.

Schr. Wave, Brown, light.

Schr. Startled Fawn, Sykes, wheat for Norfolk.

Schr. Sne. Cummins, Lyon, Baltimore, shells to master.

Schr. Fairfield, Davis, Beaufort, for repairs.

Schr. Union, Roughton, Tyrrell, shingles to C. L. Cobb.

Schr. John Guiater, Baker, Philadelphia.

Schr. Sidney Elizabeth, Walker, Norfolk.

Schr. [illegible] Williams, Norfolk.

Schr. [illegible]rminator, Owens, Tyrrell, with shingles to Lee and Lumber Co.

Sloop Wave, Givens, Bordentown N. J.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight passenger, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Stmr. Geo Washington, Walker, freight, and passenger, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Stmr. Stephens, Orson, U. S. Revenue Cutter.

Stmr. Isadore, Chester, Nag's Head, passenger and freight.

M. B. CULPEPPER,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER FOR PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
Office at old State Bank Building, Elizabeth City.
July 8, 1869.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. H. C. WILLIAMS.
JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
111 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
July 8, 1869.

FOR RENT.—THE BRICK STORE recently occupied by G. W. Cobb & Co., corner Road and Fearing streets, for the balance of the year '69, and the year 1870. Apply to C. L. COBB.
July 8, 1869-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A rare chance for the purchase or rent of a good SUMMER RESIDENCE is offered at Nag's Head. I have two residences in eligible and pleasant locations, either of which I will sell or rent. For further information, &c., apply to James A. Woodard, Edenton, N. C.
MOSES HOBBS.
Edenton, July, 1869-2t.

BANKRUPT SALE.
I will sell for cash, at public auction, at Enfield, Halifax county, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the notes and open accounts belonging to the Estates in Bankruptcy of D. L. W. Batchelor and Josiah L. Price.
R. F. OVERMAN,
Assignee, &c.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 1, 1869-2t.

BANKRUPT SALE.
We will sell for cash, at the Court-house in the Town of Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Greensville, Va., adjoining Northampton County, belonging to the Estate in Bankruptcy of Jno. M. Moody, (the land formerly belonged to said Moody's father.)
R. F. OVERMAN,
P. O. Elizabeth City, N. C.,
W. H. DAY,
P. O. Halifax, N. C.,
July 1, 1869. Assignees, &c.

I will sell also on same day and at same place, all the notes and open accounts belonging to the Estate in Bankruptcy of Gen. M. W. Ransom.
R. F. OVERMAN,
July 1, 1869-2. Assignee, &c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.
JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

VELOCIPEDES! VELOCIPEDES!!
VELOCIPEDES!!!
The subscriber having procured a number of Velocipedes, are now exhibiting in Clark's Hall, on Water street, Elizabeth City, every day and evening. The public, and the ladies especially, are invited to attend. Admission free.
CONNER & COMMANDER.
July 1-3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
That fine new DWELLING on corner of Road and Second Shipyard street, Elizabeth City.
Besides the yard, there is a good garden lot. There are upon the grounds a first-rate well of water and all necessary out-buildings. Possession given immediately.
Also, several good DWELLINGS, situated in same vicinity.
For further particulars, apply to
July 1-tf. JOHN S. BURGES.

THE NEW YORK SUN,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
A first-class journal, independent but not neutral in politics, publishes three editions—daily, semi-weekly and weekly, at 6, 2, 1 per year.
THE DAILY SUN,
a live newspaper, fresh, piquant, and free from improper personalities, has all the news from every quarter of the globe, at two cents a copy, or six dollars per year.
THE WEEKLY SUN
Is prepared with special reference to the wants of country readers.
News of the week, from all parts of the globe is condensed for it by experienced and skill editors. A selection from the most interesting editorial articles of The Daily Sun will form one of its constant features, while the most instructive and entertaining miscellany will also occupy a large portion of its columns. Its Cattle, Produce, and general Market Reports will be found all that can be desired. As a general family newspaper, it will aim to be particularly acceptable. It will also furnish accurate fresh reports of all matters of importance to the Farmer and Gardener.
This department is under the supervison of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, the well-known horticulturist, who will not only write on the subjects in question, but will also attend the meetings of the Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs, and daguerreotype their proceedings for our columns.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to SUBSCRIBE
Last fall and this spring we sent out to our subscribers many thousands of choice and valuable plants as presents. There is scarcely a post office from Maine to California to which some one or more of these plants have not gone, and thousands of families will this summer have something growing in their gardens that they never had before. These plants will multiply so rapidly that whole neighborhoods will soon be supplied from those which we have disseminated.
Now, friends, when you are showing these choice plants to your neighbors, do not forget to tell where they came from, for we are preparing to supply you with other valuable fruits and flowers next fall, and hope the demand will be sufficient to exhaust all of the two hundred and fifty thousand now growing in Mr. Fuller's garden, at Ridgewood.
Among the gifts for farmers we have one hundred and thirty choice varieties of potatoes. Some of these sold as high as fifty dollars per tuber the past spring, others at two or three dollars a pound, and the Early Rose at forty dollars per barrel. We have also a large number of new sorts that have not as yet received names, although they promise to be very fine. It is too early in the season to decide which of them will be distributed or will prove worthy of cultivation, but our subscribers may rest assured that if there are any good or reall valuable varieties among the they will be informed of the fact, and an opportunity afforded them of obtaining them.
For the ladies we have now growing
30,000 VARIETIES OF LILIES AND GLADIOLUSES.
As it is our wish that there shall be no cessation in the reception of subscribers' names, we will make the following proposals to those who will send us in their subscriptions before the 1st day of November next. The plants will be sent out in the order that the names are received, commencing as soon as the weather will permit next fall.
OUR PROPOSITION.
To every new subscriber or those who will renew their subscriptions for next year, at full rates, viz.: One dollar for the Weekly, or two dollars for the Semi-Weekly Sun, we will send any one of the following gifts, postage paid, to any part of the United States:
In ordering the gifts it will only be necessary to mention the number.
No. 1. Two Ellisdale Rasberry.
No. 2. Two Clarke Raspberry.
No. 3. Two Philadelphia Raspberry.
No. 4. Two Brinkle's Orange Raspberry.
No. 5. Two Davison's Thornless Black Raspberry.
No. 6. Two Seneca Black Raspberry.
No. 7. Two Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.
No. 8. Two Monthly Black Raspberry.
No. 9. Two Summit Yellow Raspberry.
No. 10. One Sable Queen Blackberry.
No. 11. Two Early Wilson Blackberry.
No. 12. Two Kittatinny Blackberry.
No. 13. Two Cherry Currants.
No. 14. Two White Grape Currants.
No. 15. Two Concord Grape Vines.
No. 16. Two Hartford Prolific Grape Vines.
No. 17. One Delaware Grape Vine.
No. 18. One Iona Grape Vine. [(White).
No. 19. One Japan Lily, Long-flowered
No. 20. One Japan Lily, Rubrum (red).
No. 21. One Japan Lily, Roseum (rose-colored).
No. 22. One Japan Lily, Album (white)
No. 23. One Lilium Candium (fragrant white)
No. 24. One choice, named variety of Gladioles.
No. 25. One package of Lilium Auratum seed the most gold-banded lily from Japan.
To the above list will be added a number of choice varieties of potatoes in ample time for sending out this fall.
SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
For 100 full-paying subscribers to the Weekly, or 50 for the Semi-Weekly, with $100 cash, we will send to the getter-up of the club a first-class $60 Singer's Sewing Machine.
By a special arrangement with Mr. S. G. Gordon, the agent of Geo. A. Prince & Co. in this city, we are enabled to offer a superb MELODEON, four octave, C to C, in rose-wood case, price $67, for 150 new subscribers at $1 a year, or a larger instrument, five octave, F to F, in rosewood case, worth $112, for 250 new subscribers with $250. These instruments are of the best quality, add whether for home use, or for use in churches or Sunday schools, are very desirable. By a little effort the young folks a family or school might, in the course of a week or two of canvassing in their town or county, win one of these premiums. Remember, for these clubs we will send not only the instrument to the getter-up, but the plants to each subscriber.
SAMPLE COPIES.
We send sample copies of all the editions of The SUN, post paid, free on application. Those receiving them will oblige us by showing them to their friends. Persons desiring to compete for any of the above premiums will be furnished with a full supply on the same terms. We aim to make the best as well as the cheapest paper published, and whereve it goes it is received with favor, as many thousands of readers remitting subscriptions cheerfully testify.
DISCOUNTS TO CLUBS WITHOUT PREMIUMS.
Twenty copies of The Weekly Sun will be mailed to one address for $17; and fifty copies for $37,50, invariably in advance.
The Semi-Weekly Sun is of the same size and general character as The Weekly, but has space for a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishes the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only. Its subscription is only $2 a year, the ordinary price of a New York Weekly. Clubs of ten subscribers to one address, without premiums, receive The Semi-Weekly Sun on payment of $18. Twenty copies will be sent to one address for $35; and fifty copies for $80, always in advance.
HOW TO SEND YOUR MONEY.
Our friends, in sending in their subscriptions, will do well to remit in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money, and thus save a good deal of trouble and possible loss.
TO POSTMASTERS.
Postmasters and others getting up clubs of ten, of either edition, will receive an extra copy for their kindness.
All business communications should be addressed to I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
Sun office,
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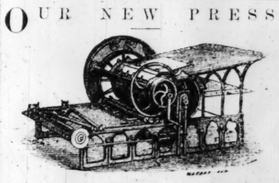

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Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST!
Moore's Rural New-Yorker, the great national Rural and Family newspaper.
Volume XX, for 1869, enlarged, beautified and improved.
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Hints on Horse Flesh.

As five years are required for the completion of the bone structure of the horse, it is important that he be carefully used until that age. If he is early overworked, the ligaments which unite his one hundred and thirty bones are prevented from becoming sufficiently fixed to the frame, and he is dwarfed, and wears out or dies long before reaching the full twenty-five years which should be the average duration of his life and vigor. The muscles of a fine horse ought to be thick and very long; thickness ensures strength and length an extended sweep of limb.

Properly constructed harness is as essential to the comfort of a horse as easy clothes are necessary to a man. If harness is not well fitted to the form, the veins are compressed, circulation is retarded and disease ensues. When in motion, the horse regulates his center of gravity by using his head and neck.—The check rein is therefore inhuman and injurious.

If a horse is compelled to run when his head is held in a vertical position, the gravity is thrown too far back, and he advances with difficulty. The ears may be called indices of a horse's mind. Intelligent animals prick up their ears when spoken to, vicious ones throw their ears back. A blind horse directs one ear forward and one backward, and in a deaf horse the ears are without expression.

The ears of the best horses are short and wide apart; the eyes are well open, and the forehead is broad. A broad forehead indicates good brain. The Arab says: "The horse must have the flat forehead and the courage of a bull." The horse breathes by his nose and not by his mouth; hence the nostrils should be large, so the fresh air may be taken in freely. Dealers enlarge the nostrils of their horses by artificial means. The mouth of a young horse is round; in age it becomes narrow and elongated.

The Arab says, speaking of his horse: "The first seven years are for my young brother, the next seven for myself, and the last for my enemy."

A horse has only one jugular vein, a man has only three. The withers can never be too high. The higher they are the easier the animal travels. The loins should be short, the chest square and the shoulders well developed. The veterinary surgeon said, "No foot, no horse," was perfectly correct. The hoof is a curious and complicated mechanism; an elastic box, which expands and contracts as the horse raises or puts down the foot. Shoeing should be done with care and skill, or the natural form of the hoof is destroyed. Above all, so noble an animal should be treated with the greatest kindness, and no pains should be spared to make his bonds as easy to wear as may be.—*De Lemercier.*

Splint.

A splint is an exstisis or bony tumor and is usually situated in the inside of the shank bone. Splints are larger and more common in light-limbed than in heavy horses, and they are more frequently found in young than in old horses. A splint is more open in texture and contains larger blood vessels than bone, but it is chemically of the same composition. When a splint attains its full size, it is partly situated on the shank and partly on the inner splint bone; these bones, however, are always united by a bony deposition in old horses. Splints are of less frequent occurrence in the hind than in the fore legs. A splint situated near the knee joints is more serious than those situated lower down; in such instances I have seen the knee joint rendered partially immovable.

Symptoms.—Many splints do not occasion lameness, and this is especially the case with reference to splints on old horses. The lameness is remarkable for being characterized by great dropping, *i. e.*, a slow nodding of the head at each step; and the horse shows lameness most when trotted on a hard road. There is an unnatural degree of heat over the region of the splint, and if it is pressed the horse evinces pain.

Causes.—By working young horses too early and too rapid on hard roads, the imperfectly hardened shank bones become irritated and inflamation of the bone and periosteum afterwards ensues. Splints sometimes seem due to peculiarities of constitution; in such cases ringbone, splints and spavins may be seen on the same individual. In some horses splints is produced by faulty action, such as the horse striking the inside of the shank bone with the opposite foot.

Treatment.—When a splint does not occasion lameness it should not be interfered with. When the skin over the splint is hot and tender it should be fomented for some days and after this condition has been removed a blister should be applied. Under proper treatment (unless the knee joint is affected,) the lameness is soon removed. When the repeated application of a blister does not effect a cure, a seaton may be inserted over the splint.

Roaring.

Roaring is a loud sound which some horses emit during the act of breathing, and is caused by a diminution in the diameter, or by a distortion of the windpipe, which is invariably the result of previous disease. If roaring proceeds from some acute disease of the respiratory organs, such as bronchitis or laryngitis, in which diseases, thickening of the membrane lining the windpipe and bronchial tubes takes place, it will disappear if these affections are successfully treated. But after the inflamation existing during these diseases has been subdued, a permanent thickening of the membrane lining the windpipe may remain as a result of the disease, and yet the horse may, to a careless observer, appear to be in good health. The most frequent cause of roaring is a wasting of the muscles of the larynx and imperfect opening of the latter. A horse which is a roarer will not show any signs of unsoundness, unless he is trotted or galloped, when the characteristic sound is heard; dilation of the nostrils, or perforating either fast or hard work.

Lime as a Preserver.

Airslacked lime has been frequently recommended as a preserver for vegetables when stored in cellars or pits. Recently we heard a gentleman state that he was in the habit of sprinkling it among his apples in barrels and bins, and he thought delicate fall varieties could thus be kept much beyond their season. The lime dust could be easily removed from the apples by using a cloth or brush, and it imparted no flavor to the fruit. The use of lime in the cellar, as a preservative agent is a good idea. It acts by absorbing moisture, and if one individual in the mass decays, the lime arrests the spread of the disease to others. It is well to hint to our readers that cellars should be overhauled at this season, and all decaying matter removed; the "sweating" stage with stored vegetables is over, and specimens most prone to rot have developed disease. Sort them out, sprinkle some lime on the remainder, and purify your cellar from dangerous auxiliaries of disease.

Fertilizers of Small Fruits.

We should as soon grow a corn crop in a forest as expect a good strawberry crop without the use of manure. We are aware that many believe in letting the blackberry find its nourishment where it can, and it is pretty generally known that it will thrive well on soils where no other fruit can grow; but this does not alter the fact that judicious fertilization on any soil whatever returns back to the giver abundant crops of fruit over and over again. The editor has frequently noticed the shabby treatment of strawberry patches here and there throughout the country, and has watched the progress of some of them from the time of planting until fruiting.

In nearly every case where manuring or cultivation was neglected the crop of fruit was small and the price realized very low. While, on the other hand, where ever the fruit-grounds were well manured and cultivated the berries were larger, sweeter, better picked, and brought a better price in market. Hence, we say, *it pays to manure all kinds of small fruit liberally.* It will never pay a man to trust to the natural fertility of his soil.

Wherever a grower can command a good quantity of stable or barnyard manure, let him apply it broadcast before planting, or as a mulch over the plants during the winter; but where this is scarce or dear other articles must be used. All fertilizers containing *potash* are splendid in their effects. A pound of potash dissolved in a barrel of water will make the runners grow amazingly.

Wood-ashes unleached are, without doubt, the very best concentrated manure to be found. We saw a remarkable instance of this last summer, when a number of runners cut off from the parent plant happened to be planted in a field just where there remained the ashes of a bonfire; before the end of the summer the runners were larger than their parents. Since then we have bought up all the ashes we could find, and consider them cheap at twenty cents per bushel.—*Horticulturist.*

Cranberries.

We know no more profitable investment than has been made by the prudent purchase of the waste swamp-lands, which until within a few years were regarded as not worth the taxes. The returns realized by preparing them for the cultivation of cranberries are almost fabulous, and there are now no lands in Jersey which are worth more in the market, acre for acre, than the rejected swamp-lands, which the proprietor twenty years ago was ready to abandon as a nuisance. The high price of the berries has not only been maintained, but many years must pass before there can be a supply equal to the demand; and we doubt if there can be such a thing as a glut in the cranberry market. In fact, the price is growing every year. The more berries are furnished the more are needed. As an article of export, there must be increasing demand. The man who has ten acres in cranberries, well ditched and watered and in good order, has a fortune which would require a very round sum to represent as his capital for his annual income; under ordinary circumstances it would require the capital of a small bank in order to yield such an amount of interest. There are still such lands to be had. The expense of preparing them will be more than met by the first year's crop; and after that the yield is usually more than 100 per cent, on the investment.—*Journal of the Farm.*

The Influence of Sun-Heat on Fruits.

Never was there a greater mistake made than that fruit of the best flavor is produced in the shade has the best flavor; it is a false notion, the mere chimera of half a century ago. The Black Hamburg Grape is, to some extent, an exception; for its berries will not color if the branches are deprived of too many of their leaves, so as to let the sun in amongst the bunches too freely. Whereas the Muscat of Alexandria will not attain its rich amber color if so much overcrowded with leaves as to keep the rays of the sun from penetrating freely amongst the bunches. A pineapple produced in the winter has not the flavor of one ripened in the summer months of the year, when the sun is powerful. Again, under the old method of planting strawberries in beds four feet wide, the fruit is not to be compared, either in size or flavor, with that of those planted out in single rows. Now, what is the reason of this? I contend that it is in consequence of the action of the sun upon the fruit. The fruit shaded by leaves will always be more or less insipid and worthless, as compared with that on which the sun has had full play. It is the sun that puts flavor into our fruits.

The Farmer's Shop.

Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good foot lathe very desirable. It would be imposible within the limits of a newspaper article to merely notice the advantages of this machine and its varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use and ornament made of wood, ivory, and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a plesant companion for the business haunted and brain weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will soon become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine the better he will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

Paint Farm Implements.

Nothing improves the looks of farm work, such as horse-rakes, plow-handles, &c. Blue paint is the favorite color; it is more durable than either brown or red, looks better, and is nearly as cheap. All iron should be painted black, thus contrasting the two materials at the first glance. Knees and runners of sleds should be painted every spring, previous to storing away, the crust of snow will quickly wear off paint from parts above mentioned.

This subject could be enlarged upon, but it is unnecessary as all understand the benefit derived from keeping tools, ect., well painted.

WEAK EYES IN HORSES.—Make up a wash of alum and water, which reduce to blood heat, and with a quill, blow the liquid into the eye. After trying the above preparation three times, take a piece of alum, as large as the end of one's finger, and burning it in the fire, reduce it to powder, and blow it stoutly by the same process into the eye. We have tried burnt alum on a number of horses that have had sore eyes, and always found it a valuable remedy. It will remove all scum and restore clearness to the eyes.—*American Stock Journal.*

TO KEEP FOWLS HEALTHY.—The way I keep my fowls in health, I clean out the house once a week; put wood ashes under the roosts: have iron basins for them to drink from: whitewash inside of hen-house with *hot* lime; put a little kerosene oil on the roosts once a month. The main food is oats, and cake of scraps to pick on. I never feed but once a day—at noon, or when I shut them up at four or five P. M. When they run out, then give them all they will eat. In my experience, there is no way to get diseased fowls easier than to keep them stuffed; it makes them lazy, and they won't work as much as they ought to, to keep in a healthy condition.

I never had any gapes in chickens. When any fowl begins to droop, I give three pills of common hard, yellow [illegible] it is the best thing to cleanse a [illegible] know of. I follow it for three days [illegible] them nothing to eat, and plenty o[illegible] water to drink. In desperate cases [illegible] a half teaspoonful of tincture of [illegible] —*Rural New Yorker.*

PACKING EGGS.—English writers [illegible] the system of packing eggs small [illegible] down is wrong: and their reasons [illegible] the appearance of right. We qu[illegible] "Most persons will have observed [illegible] when an egg is boiled the vacuu[illegible] the large end of the egg, and t[illegible] more or less extensive accordin[illegible] age of the egg. Now, this is the [illegible] the egg where the shell is most porous, and where the air is admitted most freely. This air chamber is of the utmost importance to the chicken while hatching, as it seems to equalize the supply of the necessary air under the variations of the outer temperature; and it will be found that the chamber enlarges as the hatching proceeds; therefore when eggs are packed with the small end u[illegible], the liquid presses on the most porous part of the shell; consequently, for the air to penetrate the eggs it would have to lift the weight of the fluid."

HOW TO MILK KICKING COWS.—A correspondent of the Main Farmer writes: —"If I have a cow or heifer which is inclined to kick, I take my stool and sit down, with my milking pail between my knees, with my left hand hold of one hind teat and my right one hold of a fore teat. I then commence milking, and if she trys to kick, hang on to thy teats and keep on milking, as she can neither hurt me, the pail nor herself, nor prevent me from milking. I keep on milking until I get through. By thus persevering a few times, she will see she can do no harm and will abandon the idea of kicking."

HOG CHOLERA.—A writer in the Stock Journal recommends the following as a preventive of this disease:—Flowers of sulphur, six pounds; sulphate of iron, six ounces; cinchona, pulverized, a pound. Mix well together in a large morter; afterwards give a tablespoonful to each animal; mixed with a few potato peelings and corn meal, three times a day. Continue this for one week, keeping the animal in a clean, warm, dry place, and not allowing too many together.

COW'S SORE TEATS.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says the best preventative is to wash the teats thoroughly in cold water as soon as the milking is performed; the best remedy is a mixture of tar and lard, melted and stirred together in such proportions as not to be very stickey, and apply once or twice each day.

TEA CAKE.—Six cups or a[illegible] four teaspoons cream tartar, mixed well into the flour; one cup of butter; four beaten eggs; two cups of milk; two teaspoons of soda.

SPICE CAKE FOR TEA.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of sweet milk, three cups of flour, sifted, three teaspoons of baking-powder, one large spoonful of melted butter, spice to taste.

VERY NICE RICE PUDDING.—One teacupful of rice; one teacupful of raisins; one teacupful of sugar; two quarts of milk; use cinnamon or nutmeg to taste; bake two hours, and stir occasionally while baking.

JELL CAKE.—One cup of sweet milk, one small cup of sugar, three teaspoons of baking powder, very little salt, half a nutmeg; mix very thin with sifted flour; bake thin and quick.

RAILROAD SPONGE CAKE.—One coffee cup of sugar, three eggs, well beaten, one coffee cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one large spoonful of sweet milk; use any kind of extract.

The Clinton (Louisiana) *Democrat* states that a resident of that place gathers a sufficient quantity of tea-leaves from the Chinese tea-plant grown in his garden to more than suffice for the requirements of his household.

A farmer in Ohio had a thrifty orchard which blossomed freely, but bore no fruit. He washed twelve of the trees once a week with strong soap suds, and was gratified by a fair harvest the subsequent season.

A housekeeper having sour stone jars in which lard had been kept, made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh soil and letting it remain two or three weeks. She suspects it would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stoneware.

It used to be the custom of the small fruit growers of the South to import their crates and baskets from the Northern States. Of late they have learned to manufacture these articles nearer home, and thereby a considerable saving is secured.

A New-England horticulturist says: "If one's garden is quite limited and a few apples desirable, I advise the planting of dwarf-trees, which with good care, will yield a fair quantity of very superior fruit.

A correspondent advises the application of pine—not coal—tar to a brittle hoof. Used once or twice a month, it heals and softens.

Castor oil is recommended for chicken cholera. Dose—a dessert spoonful to a table spoonful twice a day.

The guano beds will be exhausted in a [illegible] the poor farmer and keeps his farm poor.

Look to your fences. Defence of the crops is often staked on a single post.

Lime will destroy sorrel.

"Tilly," said a mother to a daughter who had seen but four summers, "what should you do without a mother?" "I should put on every day just such a dress as I wanted to," was the prompt reply.

An Irishman, on hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "By me sowl, and that's a good idee. Sure an' a stone coffin 'd last a man a lifetime."

"I don't want mother to marry again," said a little boy one day at breakfast.—"Why not?" was asked with some surprise. "Because," said he, "I've lost one father, and I don't want the trouble of getting acquainted with another."

Alexander of Russia receives as much for a day as Grant does for a year of official service.

Many a rich man in bringing up his son seems ambitious to make what Aaron made—a golden calf.

Selections.

Flowers.

Who would wish to live without flowers? Where would the poet fly for his images of beauty if they were to perish forever? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose, and the white brow to the radient lily; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet, and a sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through flowers. We hang delicate blossoms on the silken ringlets of the young bride, and strew her path with the fragrant bells [illegible] she leaves the church. We plac[illegible] them [illegible] sym[illegible] them[illegible] and can far[illegible] ernal [illegible] the again rude on us ream, opled e de- owers! child- when hood—faces remember as himself! The Love was a stranger to the wayside, where we so often sat for hours drinking in the beauty of the primroses with our eyes—the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets that shone in their intense blue, like another sky spread upon the earth—the laughter of merry voices—the sweet song of the maiden—the downcast eye, the spreading blush, the kiss, ashamed at its own sound—are all brought back to memory by a flower.

A Dilemma.

A young parson of the Universalist faith, many years since, then the Simonpure Universalism was preached, started westward to attend a convention of his brethren in the faith. He took the precaution to carry a phial of cayenne in his pocket, to sprinkle his fod with as a preventive of fever and ague. The convention met, and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat, and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a leetle of that ere red salt, for I'm kind o' curious to try it." "Certainly," returned the parson, "but you will find it very powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered phial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whiskey, thought that he could stand the "red salt" with impunity, and accordingly sprinkled a junk of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth.

It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "fire!"

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word. In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover, and turning to the parson, his eyes [illegible] swimming in water, exclaim[illegible]:

"Stranger, [illegible] self a Varsel-ist, I believe."

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Wall, I want to know if you think it consistent with your be[illegible] to go about with [illegible] in your bree[illegible] pockets?"

Retribution.

An incident of Western life is told by the Corinne (Utah) *Reporter* of May 16: "On the 12th inst. Mr. A. Johnson, of Corinne, entered the busy little town of Elko, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and had not proceeded far when he espied the object of his search, two horses, in possession of three men. Mr. Johnson claimed the animals as belonging to him, and informed the men that he would immediately secure the services of the sheriff to obtain his property. He started to look up the sheriff, when the men called upon him stop or they would kill him. Not heeding their summons, the men drew their revolvers and fired thirteen shots at Johnson, five of which struck him in various places. Johnson immediately drew his revolver and fired three shots at the attacking party, killing two of them instantly and mortally wounding the third, who only survived his two other companions ten minutes, when he also expired. Johnson was arrested, but the evidence adduced showing that he was justified in killing the three men, he was released. Although he received five wounds, he was about town the next day. Johnson had the dead men recently buried at his own expense. The names of the deceased were Charles Wright, John Hester, and Henry Burns, all from Corinne."

A Parisian Shop Scene.

A Paris paper relates the following: "Mme. X——, an elegantly-dressed lady, entered one of the emporiums of fashion the day before yesterday, and requested to see some Valenciennes lace, but after some time, not finding any to suit her, withdrew without making any purchase. She had, however, been observed by one of the shop men to slip a piece of the goods under her shawl. Nevertheless, she returned home as it were unnoticed, but on reaching the door of the house, was accosted by a messenger, who handed her a small parcel and a letter, which was thus worded:

'*Madame*: I am afraid that the fifteen yards of lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress; I therefore take the liberty of sending you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept it.'

The signature was that of the master of the establishment. It is needless to say that the lady was only too glad to [illegible] by a prompt payment for the [illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT of the Scientific American says that by applying, by double chemical affinity, the silicate of soda and lime water in the following manner he converts woody fiber into a mineral substance, and prevents decay. He steams the timber and then injects a solution of soda for eight hours, and soaks the wood the same period in lime water.

AN Illinoisan has patented an invention which connects two rotating harrows to a supporting beam or frame by adjustable connections, whereby they may be changed in reference to the distance from each other, and provides a spring or springs in connection with the shafts of the harrows, designed to govern the inclination of the harrows to the ground.

A NEW YORKER has invented a new process for prodneing on paper or other material a beautiful imitation of grained woods, and in so treating the planed surface of a piece of grained wood that it can itself be used as a block for copying its grain with great accuracy upon paper. Imitation of wood paper-hangings and veneers are thus obtained at trifling expense.

A PROMINENT store on Broadway is illuminated with a new French light, called the Bourbouze light. It is a brilliant, pure, white steady light. Equal parts of oxygen and common street gas are driven simultaneously upon a pencil of magnesia—this is all there is of its mechanism. Its cost, where lights of equal intensities are used, is said to be very much cheaper than the ordinary gas light.

AN inventor at College Point, N. Y., has produced a simple device whereby wheeled vehicles may be readily converted into sleighs or sleds, so that they may be used on snow as well as on the ground, as required. Flanged runners are fastened to the wheels; said runners having grooved spring-holders, by means of which they are secured to the fellocs of the wheels, and thus prevented from turning.

A VERMONTER has invented a new method of washing potatoes and other articles by agitating them in a vessel by revolving a horizontal bar or agitator with inclined sides or blades on the bottom of the vessel.

A MASSACHUSETTS inventor has devised a screw or notched peg for attaching soles to the uppers of boots and shoes. It can by means of a hammer be forced through the leather instead of being turned into it.

AN Indianapolis inventor has patented a process for manufacturing from clay a roofing material, so shaped in sections as to be readily joined by lapped joints so as to form a water-proof roof mainly of one thickness of material.

An Illinois inventor has improved a scythe snath by applying a weight to its outer end so as to serve as a counterpoise to the weight of the scythe.

"WHAT are you doing there, Jane?"

"Why, pa, I am going to dye my doll's pinafore red."

"But what have you got to dye it?"

"Beer."

"Who on earth told you that beer would dye red."

"Why, ma said it was beer that made your nose so red, and—"

"Here, Susan, take this child."

A lady of distinction gave a fancy ball not long since, and to be distinguished placed a servant at the door to announce the costumes as they entered. A couple of ladies appeared in full ball-room dress. "What costume shall I announce?" asked the servant.

"We are not in costume," they replied. "Two ladies without costume!" shouted the servant, to the horror of everybody.

An Irish woman, who is always at war never at an end, was complaining to her milkman the other morning about everything rising to such high prices. To show her that such was not the case, he said, "Madam, the price of milk is not rising." "No bedad," she answered, "nor the crame naythur."

Under "Wants" in a city daily, a lady advertises that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea." This fearful propensity to cannibalism accounts, in some degree, for the decrease of marriage; for if such a woman didn't finish her man the second meal, what would become of him by supper time?

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "O, dear, how you make my head ring," said Smith. "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "But didn't yours ring?" "No." "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

The following epitaph, complimentary to the "dear departed," and not very flattering to the vanity of the living, can be seen in a village churchyard not far beyond the sight of the church spires of Allentown:

"Here lies the mother of children five;
Two are dead and three are alive,
The two that are dead preferring rather
To die with mother than live with father."

A DIVINE in Georgetown, D. C., in one of his sermons during the base ball season, used as a quotation the scriptual query, "Where are the nine?" On a repetition of the question a demure looking young gentlemen, who had been nodding, suddenly roused up, and in an audible tone innocently responded, "They are playing a Washington club."

In Decatur, Ill., the other day, a man thought he had found a long piece of dress goods upon the pavement. He picked up one end of it and commenced rapping it around his arm when on looking around the corner he discoverd a lady at the other quietly talking to a friend. He concluded to abandon his prize.

"PAT, you have dated your letter a week ahead; it is not so late in the month by one week, you spalpeen." "Troth, boy, indade an' it's jist miself what is wanting swate Kathleen to get it in advance of the mail. Sure I'll not care if she gets it three days afore it is written, me darlint."

Dr. Johnson, dying once in company with some scandal mongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resort[illegible], he observed: "It is, perhaps, [illegible] Kingston, New Hampshire, lived a certain Deacon Small. In his advanced age he had the misfortune to lose the rib of his youth. After doing penance by wearing a weed on his hat a full year, he was recommended to a certain Widow Hooper, living in an adjoining town. The deacon was soon astride his old brown mare with sorrel mane, and on arriving at the widow's door, he discovered her in the act of turning the suds from her wash-tub. Said the deacon: "Is this Widow Hooper?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well," continued the deacon, "I am that little bit of an old dried up Deacon Small, and have only one question to propose to you." "Please propose, sir!" "Well, madam," said the deacon, "have you any objections to going to heaven by way of Hopkington?" "None at all, deacon," was the reply. "Come in deacon." Suffice it to say they were married the next week.

THEODORE HOOK once dined with Mr. Hatchet. "Ah! my dear fellow," said his host, deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say that you will not get to-day such a dinner as your friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook, "from a hatchet one can expect nothing but a chop."

"You flatter me," said a thin exquisite, the other day to a young lady who was praising the beauties of his moustache. "For heaven's sake, ma'am," interposed an old skipper, "don't make that monkey any *flatter* than he is now."

GOOD TOAST FOR THE TIMES.—The following toast was given at a late public meeting: *The Times*—They require more sowing—more hoeing—more mowing—less importing—more exporting—less presumption—more gumption—less consumption—more redemption, and less suspension of specie paying."

A young lady from the country who had never seen a steam fire engine before, while gazing at the operation of one of the machines the other night, asked—"Why do they boil the water while squirting it on the fire?"

A three-year old neighbor saw a drunken man "tacking" through the street. "Mother," said he, "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected for a moment, and exclaimed, "I would't have done it."

Slavery has been abolished throughout the Portuguese dominions.

A YOUNG man, told his friend that he dreamed that he struck his foot against a sharp nail. "Why, then, do you sleep without your shoes?" was the reply.

A THIRTY-TWO months' girl accosted her paternal relative a day or to ago:—"Papa, will you buy me some holes to put in my ears, so I can have some ear-rings?"

"Pa" said a little friend of ours, "what's the use of giving our little pigs so much milk? They make hogs of thomselves." Pa walked away.

IF it were true that money is filthy, what an alarming ambition there would be among mankind to become cuclean.

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